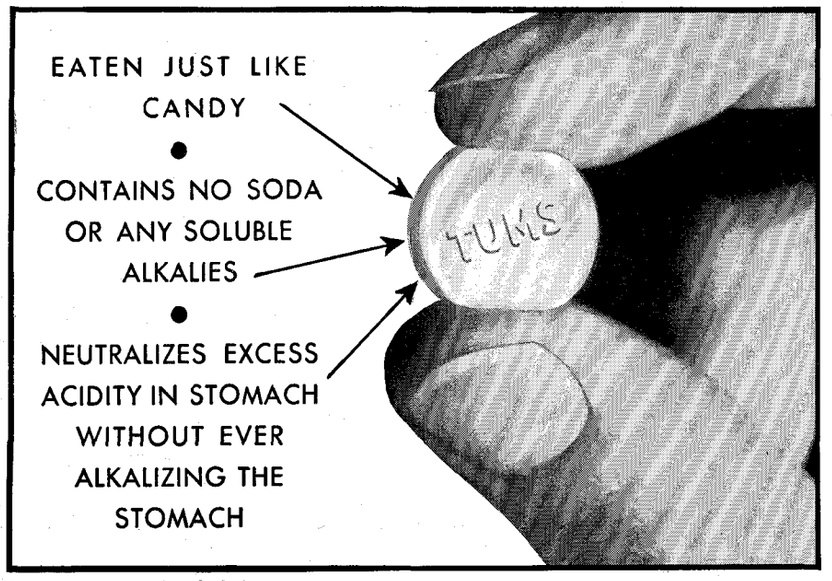
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NEUTRALIZES EXCESS ACIDITY IN STOMACH WITHOUT EVER ALKALIZING THE STOMACH
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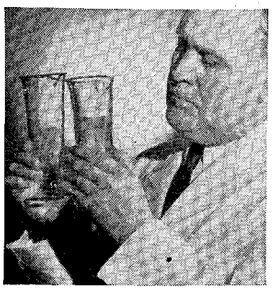

The litmus paper test shows that TUMS neutralize the acid of lemon juice in a water solution. Yet no matter how many TUMS are added, the solution remains neutral, never becomes alkaline. TUMS act the same way in the stomach, neutralizing excess acidity but never causing the stomach to become alkaline.

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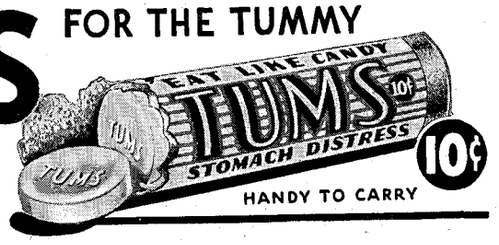

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The Literary Digest *for* March 10, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 10

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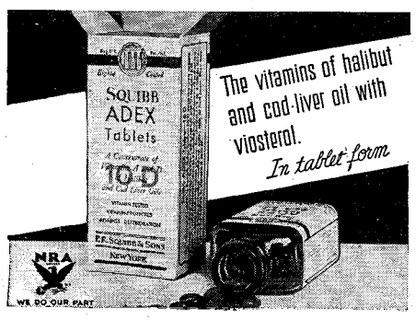

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Blue Monday.—"J. C. P.," Albuquerque, New Mex.—*Blue Monday* seems to have originated in Germany, and was descriptive of the Monday preceding Lent. On that day, the altar cloths were changed to blue (or, strictly speaking, violet), and the day was observed as a holiday. In the United States, the term describes any Monday as a day of toil, as opposed to Sunday, a day of rest. In England, the second Monday after any great horse-race is called "blue Monday," for that day is prescribed at Tattersall's as the day on which settlements are to be made. Tattersall's is a market in London for the sale and exchange of horses.

premium.—"J. W. B.," Santa Maria, Calif.—The business of insurance had its beginning in the early 17th or late 16th century; perhaps the later date would be more authentic as applied to English insurance. Originally, it was limited to marine insurance and was based on Italian practise. Prior to 1622, in such business as there was in England, insurance payments were the equivalent of the present *premium*. In that year the Italian word *premio* was adopted, and remained in occasional use for the next hundred years. But similarity with the word *premium*, a word not much more than twenty years older, had led by 1661 to a general substitution of the earlier term in each sense.

Russe.—"E. L. W.," Hagerstown, Md.—This term is French and means "Russian." It is pronounced *rus—u* as in *dune*.

same difference.—"G. F. H.," Windber, Pa.—When the difference between any two objects is identical with the difference between any two other objects, it is correct to say that the "same difference" exists between the two couples, as, for instance, the difference between 2 and 11 is 9. The *same difference* exists between the numbers 3 and 12. Again, a child differs in its resemblance to a parent. The *same difference* may be noted in another child of the same parentage.

train.—"H. Y.," Williamson School, Pa.—In the strict interpretation of the word *train*, a single car self-operated could not properly be called a *train*, for the meaning of *train* indicates a line of vehicles; in railway usage, a line of connected vehicles. If one car is attached to another, or attached to a locomotive or other tractor, it could properly be called a *train*, but when detached from others and operated alone, it would become merely a self-propelled car. It could not properly be called a *trolley*, for *trolley* refers to the wheel rolling in contact with a trolley-wire, or to the shoe that has replaced the trolley-wheel. If the car is electrically operated, it would be preferable to call it an *electric car*.

What's the best age TO BEGIN WRITING?

There are no age limits in writing. Some of Rudyard Kipling's best work was produced before he was twenty-one. And while still in her teens, Louisa M. Alcott began to earn her living with her pen.

On the other hand, there are any number of "late starters" who ended by achieving conspicuous success. George Eliot, Emerson Hough and Morgan Robertson all began in their forties. William de Morgan was past sixty when he turned out his first novel. And Joseph Conrad could not even write English until he was thirty-seven.

These examples indicate that writing is one profession in which age need not be considered a liability. It is an asset. The longer you live, the clearer becomes your understanding of life and human nature . . . and the more you have to say.

An N. I. A. Student in the "over 40" class

"When one is in the late forties, and has his first article accepted and paid for at current rates by a magazine of such outstanding literary merit as The Saturday Review of London, England, it provides a thrill that words cannot describe. Such has been my experience today, and as the article was written after I had completed only three months of the N. I. A. course, it speaks volumes for the value of the training received through the course."

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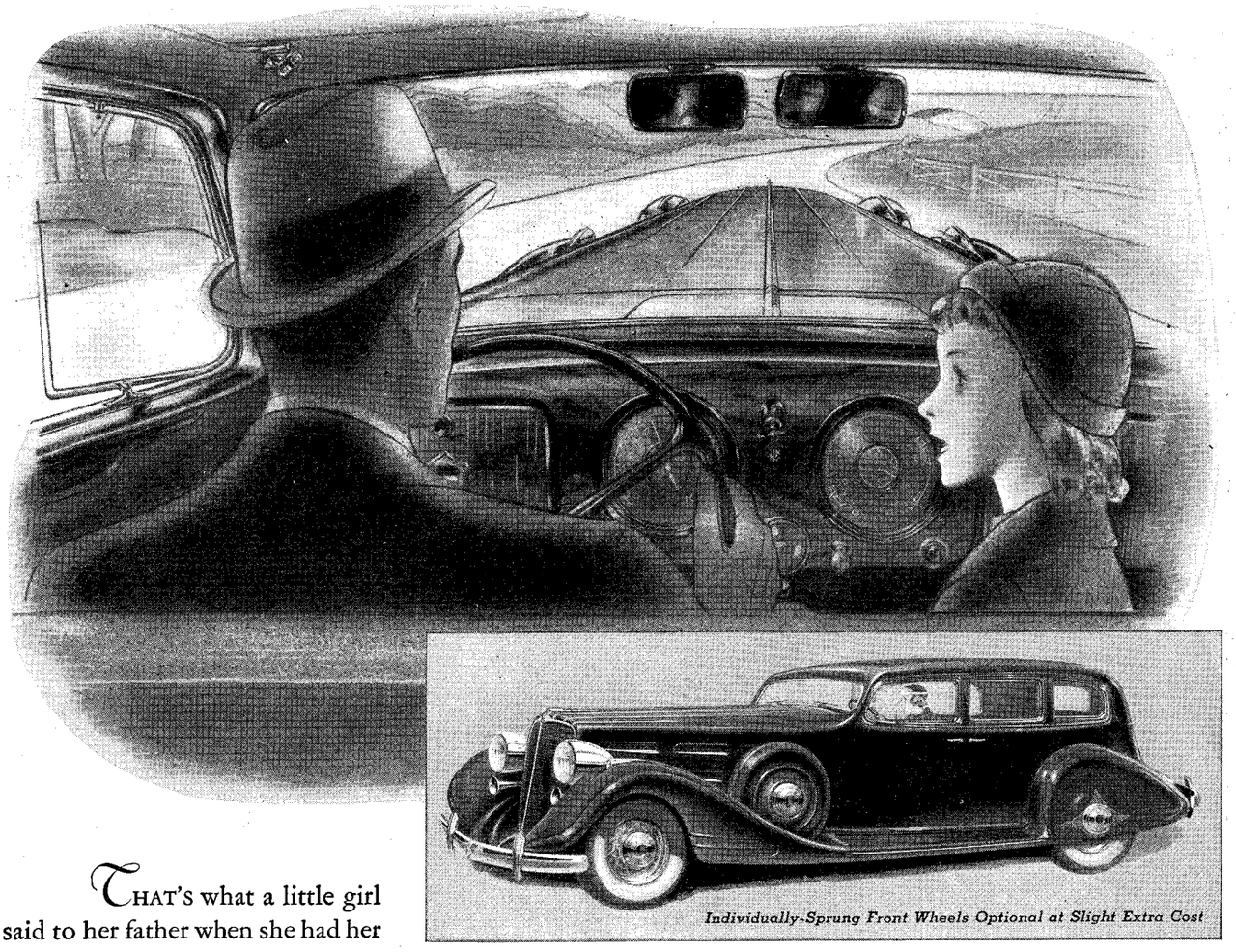
"Daddy, ARE WE RICHER THAN WE USED TO BE?"



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Every instinct told the little girl her family *must* be richer to have a car as lovely as this; to have a car that skimmed over the miles so swiftly, so smoothly, so quietly—such a contrast, such a *delightful* contrast after the way the old car ran.

The little girl didn't know, wouldn't understand, the many mechanical reasons that make a 1934 Nash so enjoyably *different*—such as a Twin Ignition valve-in-head motor for instance.... She just sat in the car and thrilled!

And in innocence asked..."Daddy, are we richer than we used to be?" ... Never dreaming that her father actually paid several hundred dollars *less* for the new Nash than he had paid originally *for the car he traded in!*

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest March 10, 1934

Blue Eagle Poises for Higher Flight

General Opinion Anticipates a Stronger NRA To Emerge From "Field Day" of Friendly and Unfriendly Criticism

PEPPERED by free-for-all criticism, the Blue Eagle is preparing for a new and higher flight. Out of the hundreds of complaints, oral and written, delivered at the "round-up of criticism" staged by Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, is expected to come a stronger and more efficient NRA.

It was a "field day" for NRA critics last week, a "five-ring" circus presided over by General Johnson who went from one to another of the five auditoriums to listen to the attacks he had invited. First, tho, he got the jump on his critics by admitting that the NRA was far from perfect and announcing his own twelve-point program for improving it.

This program, which is printed in a box on the next page, together with the complaints received by General Johnson, was the basis of the code conference which opened in Washington on Monday of this week to iron out the inequities and abuses discovered in the NRA during its first six months.

Press Optimistic

As the Administration prepared for its second Blue Eagle campaign, the press was assaying the first and speculating about the second. Will it succeed? Have we gone too far to turn back? Should we try to turn back? Some papers are doubtful about the NRA, or downright hostile; but the general undertone of press opinion seems optimistic. The tenor of this comment is that the NRA is working, has been working for months, and that, with improvements, it will function even better in the future. As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* expressed it in a typical statement:

"The essential success of the Blue Eagle's flight is no longer open to serious question. It is proved by increasing payrolls, larger crowds in the stores, as well as by virtually all the other indices of business. Corrections and improvements, of course, are in order and welcome."

No time was lost by critics in accepting General Johnson's invitation to air their grievances. These ranged all the way from a Communist's "basic disagreement with the NRA" to requests for minor adjustments in various codes. There were complaints by manufacturers, labor, State authorities, small industries, consumers. All kinds of dissatisfactions were expressed. Dozens of vehement protests combined to make a veritable barrage. One speaker grew so excited that he thrust a lighted cigar into his hip pocket and did not notice it until his trousers began to burn. On only one point did all seem to agree, and that was in attacking code "chiselers."

Conspicuous among those who delivered attacks was Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's militant Governor, who

© International

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's militant Governor, who sharply criticized NRA

scored General Johnson for failing to protect union labor in her State.

But before all these spokesmen got into action, the square-jawed, plain-spoken General Johnson had spiked many a gun with his speech and twelve-point program.

NRA Achievements

"These meetings," he said, "are the first move in a closing up of our ranks for a new forward movement by NRA." Reviewing the history of his administration, he defended it from "unfair criticism" and pointed proudly to its major achievement: "With the cost of living stationary, NRA reemployed 3,000,000 people (who were without jobs before) and added three billions to the annual wherewithal of workers to live. It must be remembered too," he added, "that all this happened during a downward cycle of production when, without NRA, we would have had a fresh deluge of unemployment."

Assailing "underhanded, tricky, dishonest" criticism, he struck hard at the "concerted action by misrepresentation to break down NRA." Then: "It is the work of gentlemen who consider it a God-given right to sit at first table of the great American dining room and who simply cannot abide the idea that the mass of the people of this country have any right to anything more than left-overs and whatever drops to the floor. Our efforts to the contrary are—accordingly—'ballyhoo,' and to their minds, the way to destroy them is to try to fool people into believing that they are a failure and of no use.

"Well, gentlemen, it won't work. You can't get away with it. Ninety per cent. of industry is under codes. All of it is under codes or agreements. The Blue Eagle has just begun to function. We are going on as we have begun. We are about to embark on a new Blue Eagle campaign and a new and much tighter drive for compliance. These meetings are the first move in a closing up of our ranks for a new forward movement by NRA. Chance or circumstance may stop it, but you are not going to stop it or even make it falter.

"So much for the Blue Eagle and these attempts to clip his wings."

Barring only "personal aspersions" and "attacks on the law itself," he turned the meetings over to the critics with the statement that "we are here to hear of our policies, methods, acts, errors, mistakes and blunders."

In the avalanche of criticism that followed, one of the sharpest attacks was made by Mrs. Pinchot, who assailed General Johnson for permitting big industrialists to escape while "enforcing the law on beauty parlors and Chinese laundries." She said her mail "was full of letters giving evidence that the Blue Eagle is covering hundreds of sweatshops in Pennsylvania paying wages from $2 to $8 weekly, with NRA labels being sewed onto coats made by labor being paid six cents an hour."

The day after Mrs. Pinchot spoke, the National Labor Board called upon the Department of Justice to proceed against the Weirton Steel Company, with plants in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for violation of the National Industrial Act and Presidential orders thereunder. At the same time, Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the board, introduced a bill in the Senate which would strike at company unions and guarantee company recognition of organized workers.

Important complaints filed against the

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NRA were summarized by the Washington *Daily News:*

"1. Wholesale violations of labor provisions in codes have struck at the heart of the recovery plan. These include general failure to permit labor to organize and bar-

© The Chicago *Tribune*

Working on His Eagle Again
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

gain collectively, discharge of union men, and—in part of the automobile industry—seven-day work weeks, eleven and one-half hour days, and a general wage cut masked as a wage increase.

"2. The consumer has not been protected against unduly high prices; the Consumers Advisory Board has not been given power; no adequate standards have been set up.

"3. Clauses forbidding sales under cost, have been used to stifle competition, largely by the big fellows in each industry.

"4. Through control of production, limitation of machine operation, and similar code devices, NRA in some industries is working to make goods scarce instead of plentiful, and stifling development of new inventions.

"5. Profits are being charged on every operation through which an article passes, increasing prices to a point where retailers fear a buyers' strike.

"6. NRA officials have been guided in code-making, notably in the aluminum and electrical manufacturing codes, by the influence of dominant interests to the detriment of small independents.

"7. The open-price filing system has been used by large companies, through code authorities, to force all in the industry to conform, particularly since such filings are required on future and present prices.

"There are many other complaints made by the great and little whose feet have been pinched in NRA shoes."

One of the big points in the Johnson program which perturbs editorial critics is that calling for "a further reduction in hours per week and further increases in hourly wages."

"If he can show employers," said the Denver *Post*, "how they can afford to increase their operating expenses, they undoubtedly will be glad to increase the number of their employees, reduce working hours and increase the hourly wage. Every individual who is conducting a business is doing that in the hope of making a profit. Many business enterprises have all the expense now they can bear. They can not stand another jolt in the form of shorter hours and higher wages."

Why the conference of critics, asked the Portland *Oregonian*, since General Johnson announced "a twelve-point program of his own and declared, 'we are going on as we have begun'?" That thought was echoed by the Manchester *Union*, which also inquired, "Why the invitation?", and the New York *Herald Tribune*, which said: "The attempt to convene the critics apparently only to stop their mouths will hardly reassure the public that NRA knows what it is doing."

"Even the briefest sort of discussion of General Johnson's first two reform points will show how deeply involved the NRA has become in the problem of price control," according to Bernard Kilgore in *The Wall Street Journal.*

"It evidently has a bear by the tail or, to use the expression of one Middle-Western economist, it has opened another 'Pandora's box.' The question as to whether there is—or can be—any stopping place is very real indeed as this experiment in a government partnership in planning goes into its second, and presumably more permanent, stage."

Most editors, however, are optimistic about the NRA. "Regardless of methods," said the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, "confidence has largely returned, a thing most needed for recovery." Some papers believe that General Johnson may have exaggerated somewhat in saying that NRA alone put 3,000,000 back to work, but they concur in his twelve-point program.

Defects found by the New York *World-Telegram*, a friendly critic, are that "the consumer has had a raw deal" and labor has not been protected "in its right to organize."

Recognizing the tremendous problems facing the NRA, the St. Louis *Star and Times* pointed out that "the United States went farther down grade, and has come back a greater part of the total distance, than any other country in the world. What is needed in going the rest of the way is teamwork toward a recognized goal, with tolerant understanding of the difficulties faced by individuals in getting there."

General Johnson's 12-Point Program

1. A more uniform and equitable rule of national price stabilization in those cases where it is necessary to maintain wages at a decent standard against the certain results of predatory and cut-throat competition, and further insurance against increase of price faster and further than increase of purchasing power.

2. A more effective rule on costs for the purposes of maintaining rules against sales below costs of production.

3. Uniformity of wages and hourly rates in competitive industries.

4. Uniform classification of areas for the purpose of the North-South differentials.

5. Further reductions in hours per week and further increase in hourly wages.

6. Certainty of protection against monopoly control and oppression of small enterprises and, especially, the inclusion in codes of adequate buying (as well as selling) provision to guard against oppression of small business.

7. A much improved method for securing prompt and effective compliance.

8. A safe method of financing code administration without racketeering and abuse.

9. Elimination of inconsistent or conflicting provisions among various codes.

10. Adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities.

11. Uniformity of governmental representation on code authorities.

12. Wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in connection with code administration.

General Johnson Makes the First Touchdown
—Cowan in the Boston *Evening Transcript*

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The Air-Mail in Politics

After Considering All Criticism, the Army-Postal Measures Are Seen as an Opportunity for the Coordination of Commercial and Military Flying Services

WHEN the Army took over the air-mails it gave the Army Air Corps a new experience from which it expects to profit. It also gave the Roosevelt Administration a new experience in the way of criticism. While many of the financial and economic policies of the New Deal had their critics, it took experts to pass judgment on such matters. But the deaths of Army mail carriers have given point to bitter denunciation of the Administration in Congress and outside.

The air-mail inquiry under Senator Black of Alabama has gone on without much sensational matter coming out. Ex-Postmaster General Brown hinted that Postmaster General Farley had confidentially said something derogatory about Senator Black. Mr. Farley was called before the committee. His predecessor charged him with calling Senator Black a "publicity hound." This Mr. Farley flatly denied and the episode ended with laughter and handshakes all around. Some of the testimony given by aviation company officials supported the charges that Mr. Brown brought effective pressure when in office to compel mergers between aviation concerns.

A new distinguished name was mentioned when Ernest Smoot, son of Reed Smoot of Utah, the distinguished Republican Senator, admitted activities as a lobbyist for aviation concerns tho denying certain specific acts, which were charged. And Mr. Smoot was but one of the members of the younger generation during the Republican Administration who seemed to have been engaged in more or less profitable lobbying activities in connection with the air-mail. Others mentioned were Lehr Fess, son of Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio; Julius Kahn, son of Representative Florence P. Kahn of California; and a son of fourth Assistant Postmaster General John W. Philp of the Hoover Administration.

But if there was less news from the committee room there was more from the halls of Congress. The air-mail casualties—which are discussed on another page of this issue—brought the Republicans' accusations of "legalized murder" during the debate on the Brunner Bill. This bill, passed in the House 248 to 81, provides for the emergency use of the Army to carry the mails. Republicans did most of the talking, the Democrats had the votes. Women members were conspicuous. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, said that the Farley cancellation order would go down in history "written in the blood of the young Army flyers who had been sent to their death." And Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California, also Republican, declared that "it would satisfy the whole country if every Army flyer was sent back to his station instead of being forced to fly to his death."

Republicans see the possibility of a change in the Roosevelt luck, we read in

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Flight

—Herblock for the NEA Service, Inc.

Washington correspondence of the New York *Daily News*. Their line of attack has been based on these assumptions:

First, that Hoover's Postmaster General Walter Brown was within his legal rights in awarding the air-mail contracts; that the Administration had no legal right to annul them; that the rebuff to Colonel Lindbergh was undeserved and discourteous and that Roosevelt's action—always, of course, bringing it back to the White House to make it most effective—has resulted in needless death to Army flyers.

Criticisms of this type are echoed by a number of important newspapers, chiefly of Republican or conservative tendencies, among them the New York *Herald Tribune*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Chicago *Tribune*, Chicago *Daily News*, Detroit *Free Press*, Indianapolis *Star*, Seattle *Times*, San Francisco *Chronicle* and Los Angeles *Times*.

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* is eloquent in denunciation of what it calls the Government's "inexcusable mistake," altho the New York *Mirror* takes exactly the other side of the case, declaring picturesquely that when the air-mail contracts revealed the Brown policies of favoring monopoly "there was only one thing to do. Kill the octopus. The octopus was killed, swiftly and with a meat ax."

If aviation was hurt, declares the Milwaukee *Journal*, supporting the Administration, it was not the President and Mr. Farley "but Mr. Brown who hurt it." In the South the Jackson (Miss.) *News* concludes that "because a few men let the lust for profit run away with them, an entire industry has to suffer." Efforts to make political capital out of the Army air-mail casualties are denounced as malicious by the Washington *News*, which concludes that while the Government is determining its permanent air-mail policy, "the public is not apt to swallow whole the propaganda stories inspired by selfish political and commercial sources."

The political effects of the air-mail issue are thus summed up by Arthur Krock of the New York *Times:*

"Feet of clay have been revealed, if behind a veil. An impression has gone more widely abroad that even Mr. Roosevelt can not always be right. Without any doubt of the high motives that animated his summary action, a degree of distrust of his methods and judgment pervades groups where it did not exist before. That catches and spreads. The next vulnerable, unlucky or blundering act, and, in the words of a shrewd watcher of this scene, 'it will find this blunder tied to it like a can to a dog's tail.'

"An Administration can not expect flawless luck always. It seems to me that the first break in the luck of this one has come. If the effect is to make it less insouciant, more tolerant of and influenced by proper criticism, less inclined to lump all questioners as propagandists, the lesson will have proved most useful to the Administration and valuable to the country."

But to many observers this air-mail crisis seems to be productive of much good. The Army is congratulated on being given a chance for much needed experience in flying. The Government is also being congratulated on the opportunity for working out a complete new basis for the development and coordination of commercial and military air services. Proponents of a single national air service have become extremely active. It is thought that whatever may be done about this, commercial and military aviation are likely to be brought much closer together. The Government will know a great deal more about the financial and other problems of air-mail flying than it did before. For one thing, a number of uneconomical air routes have been cut off.

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The New Deal Turns to the Tariff

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has called for a complete new deal in tariff making. In asking for broad powers to adjust the tariff through reciprocal agreements with other nations he has called on Congress to turn over to the Executive a larger degree of control over what was once one of the most cherished prerogatives of the national legislature.

Keystone

Ogden Mills

Wide World

The President

Will They Get Together on the Tariff?

It has been said that not a single member of the Senate Finance Committee really wants to give such broad powers to the President. In the House Republican floor leader Bertrand H. Snell has flatly declared that the President has made the most outrageous request in the history of the country. "Republicans will be solidly against it," he declares. Yet there can be no appraisal of the political alignment on the Roosevelt tariff proposals without considering what so prominent a Republican leader as Ogden L. Mills has said in his Topeka speech a little over a month ago: "We will have to abandon the present policy of isolation and intense nationalism and to some extent modify recent tariff practises." President Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury added that this might "sound strange coming from an orthodox Republican" but that he was willing to take his stand with Republican President McKinley who came to the conclusion in his Buffalo speech that "we must not repose in the fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing."

President Roosevelt waited a year before either touching the tariff or giving any kind of international slant to the New Deal. His program had seemed strictly nationalistic. But the tariff message had been foreshadowed recently by Secretary Wallace's statement that the country must choose either extreme nationalism, or an internationalist attitude with wide leveling of the tariff barriers, or a planned course half way between these two extremes.

The President seems to have chosen the third course. In his message he asked for authority to enter into executive commercial agreements with foreign nations. Two reasons, he said, make action at this time necessary. First, "world trade has declined with startling rapidity." This, said the President, "has meant idle hands, still machines, ships tied to their docks, despairing farm households, and hungry industrial families," and it has hampered the Government's planning for economic readjustment.

The President's second reason was that "other governments are, to an ever increasing extent, winning their share of international trade by negotiated reciprocal trade agreements." Therefore, the country must be in a position to bargain on even terms. If we can not do this we will not be in a position to increase our trade. The President of the United States, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, should have the powers in this connection already possessed by the executives of other countries.

Finally legislation such as the President desires, was asked for as "an essential step in his program of national economic recovery." Before the President's message reached Congress a bill was in process of preparation. The original draft gave him authority to make tariff treaty agreements without Senatorial approval and to make tariff changes of not more than 50 per cent. increase or 50 per cent. deduction. The President is forbidden to place items on the free list or to take items off. Democratic leaders in the House expect the speedy enactment of legislation along these lines. In the Senate a hard fight is expected but Administration leaders count on success "in the long run." Incidentally the Administration has already started preliminary negotiations over trade agreements with half a dozen countries.

On all sides it is agreed that the President has started a real fight. "All the opposition to all his other plans will seem pale by comparison with the desperate resistance with which a tariff cut will be opposed," declares the Baltimore *Sun*, which welcomes Mr. Roosevelt's tariff action as "at last getting down to fundamentals."

Are Captains of Industry Worth Their Wages?

Alice saw nothing in Wonderland more amazing to her than the salaries and bonuses of our corporation princes and barons have proved to the American people.

The fabulous amounts poured out to Big Business executives during the boom years and also after the depression that put some corporations into the red and some stockholders into the breadline, have excited an interest so widespread and intense that leading newspapers have given column after column day after day to a display of the dry details.

On behalf of financial interests and general stability, some protests may be heard against the publicity given to the facts and figures, which are contained in a report transmitted to the United States Senate by the Federal Trade Commission.

Where He Comes to Grief

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*

Other commenters call for as much publicity as possible.

Conspicuous in the report to the Senate were the payments of the Bethlehem Steel Company to its President, Eugene G. Grace. In 1929 he received a salary of $12,000 and a bonus of $1,623,753, and in 1932 a salary of $180,000 and no bonus. Chairman Charles M. Schwab in the same years received no bonuses but a salary of $150,000 in 1929 and $250,000 in 1932. In a table lumping the corporation's total salary and bonus payments to all executives, the New York *Times* gives these details, using the word "Other" to cover bonuses and the like:

1928—Salaries	$348,165
Other	1,934,932
1929—Salaries	351,000
Other	3,621,930
1930—Salaries	452,666
Other	2,119,803
1931—Salaries	813,918
Other	402,339
1932—Salaries	1,053,853
Other	2,207

And here is a similar digest for the United States Steel Corporation:

1928—Salaries	$626,244
Other	337,592
1929—Salaries	677,000
Other	479,960
1930—Salaries	951,000
Other	326,473
1931—Salaries	914,102
Other	168,667
1932—Salaries	730,247
Other	205,098

In some cases the figures in the depression years appear mystifying, and the suggestion has been made that the words "salary" and "bonus" may sometimes have been used in a Pickwickian sense to adjust large incomes to the most merciful classifications of the income tax.

The list is "certain to provoke a lot of resentment," according to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Further: "By the hard test of efficiency, many corporation executives have been grossly overpaid."

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The Secretary of War: A Prophet of the New Deal

George H. Dern's 1932 Program for New Social Control, Which Constitutes a Large Part of The Roosevelt Program in 1934, Assured Him a Place in the Cabinet

By Albert L. Warner

GEORGE H. DERN, Secretary of War, has not been popularly credited with a stellar rôle in the New Deal leadership. No one has charged him with being invited into the private councils of the Brain Trust. He is not glib of tongue nor do ideas for regulating this and that sparkle around his head.

But when President Roosevelt wants some new activity administered honestly and efficiently, he turns to the War Department and George Dern, formerly Utah's "Dern good Governor," the Nebraska farm boy who made good as gold miner, engineer and statesman.

And the surprizing thing to those who think of Mr. Dern as a little slow and too retiring, certainly not a New Deal prophet, is that a prophecy which he made in the summer of 1932 assured him a place in the Cabinet. It was a prediction of and a declaration for a new social consciousness and a new social control.

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Secretary of War Dern's many responsibilities include the air-mail service. He is photographed here in a plane with Lieut. Frederick Kimble, pilot, center, and James Roosevelt, right.

As a matter of fact the Dern program of 1932 constitutes a large part of the Roosevelt program of 1934. The words which Mr. Dern used to describe his idea of a dollar with a stabilized purchasing power are significantly like the words which Mr. Roosevelt has employed for the last six months while his gold-purchase and dollar-depreciation program developed.

Mr. Dern set forth his program in his speech at the Governors' Conference in Richmond, Virginia, on April 26, 1932. Mr. Roosevelt, then the Governor of New York, told friends later that it was "the ablest speech" he had ever heard delivered at a meeting of State executives where dull routine of State affairs usually makes up the bulk of the proceedings.

From that moment Mr. Dern, who had met Mr. Roosevelt two years earlier at the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City, was slated for a post in the Cabinet.

Business and industry must be "stabilized and controlled" to the end of doing away with unemployment, Mr. Dern told his Richmond audience. "Far-reaching readjustments" would have to be made in business practises. Alternate periods of high prosperity and deep depression must be evened out, booms prevented. We must move toward "enforcing control of production," controlling credit and speculation, improving our banking system, and stabilizing our monetary system.

"We are contracting our currency and ruining the debtor class by forcing payments in appreciated money," he said. He appealed for an even hand between creditors and debtors by preventing the purchasing power of the dollar from jumping about.

"In other words, we need a stable or fixed dollar, so that when a man pays his debts he shall pay what he promised to pay—no more and no less," Mr. Dern continued.

He even proposed the Brain-Trust idea by suggesting that every Congressman should have "a trained economist on his secretarial staff and ought to listen to his advice."

A Practical Liberal

So when anyone suggests that the New Deal has gone past Mr. Dern and his local record as a liberal in State welfare legislation he need only draw out a copy of his Richmond speech.

Just now the Secretary of War is letting others make the speeches and he is doing a good share of the work in evolving the program which the New Deal envisions. When the President wanted someone to do the actual operating of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps he called in Mr. Dern and the Army. The President called them in again when the air-mail contracts were abruptly cancelled. The Army was given a week's notice to organize and take the mails through; it was ready in less time.

Eleven Army officers were sent by Mr. Dern to help run the Public Works Administration. The same number was sent to the Civil Works Administration, three to the NRA and one to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. When corruption or inefficiency showed itself in some of the locally organized branches of the CWA Mr. Dern was called upon to send Army engineers to take over the work at Chicago and Los Angeles.

Mr. Dern never had anything to do with the Army before he came to Washington at Mr. Roosevelt's invitation. His nearest connection was back in the days at the University of Nebraska when he tooted a second alto horn in the cadet band. Tho commandant of the cadet corps at that time, incidentally, was Lieut. John J. Pershing.

Mr. Dern put his policy into one sentence as he took office: "I am for international cooperation as a substitute for war, but so long as we are organized on the present basis, we must maintain an adequate national defense."

The gray-haired, mild-spoken, unpretentious Secretary made no claims to knowing much about the War Department. He summoned the General Staff officers and told them he was depending on their experience, but he made it clear that before he got through he would know, not "something," but a great deal about the War Department.

A few months were not long enough in his opinion. While other Cabinet officers were getting out annual reports on their work last November and December, Mr. Dern issued nothing except a document under the name of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff.

"I am an engineer by training," Mr. Dern says. "I make no decisions without getting the facts. I came in here a stranger and I had to see what was happening. That's what I did when I became a Governor, but after I was Governor a year or two I could smile at those who tried to give me misinformation.

"Some fellows think I should have come in and busted a lot of heads and thrown the experts out in the cold. I think that would be foolish."

For all his Democratic allegiance, Mr. Dern was not afraid to accept former President Hoover's evaluation of the War Department until he could get at the facts himself. He tells how Mr. Hoover told General MacArthur the Army was so clearly the most efficient department of the Government that "the distance between you and the number two department is greater than between number two and the last ranking department."

The War Department has run into the outburst of Washington investigations of government contracts with private purveyors, but Mr. Dern refused to be rushed or to make snap judgments. He proceeded in a cooperative manner, looking into the details thoroughly, while "keeping my feet on the ground," to use his own description.

(Continued on page 39)

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Topics of the Day

A Bizarre Reversal of Court Procedure To assume the witness stand in court and insist that you killed a man, while the opposing lawyer pooh-poohs your recital, is surely a bizarre reversal of conventional trial procedure. However, Prince Youssoupoff, who has already declared in book form that it was he who assassinated Russia's "Mad Monk," Rasputin, was testifying not in a criminal but in a civil suit, and not on his own behalf but for his wife. And the case had arisen in London whence, presumably, he fears no extradition to his native land.

Another curious paradox in this suit is the desire of the defendant, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company, to prove that its film "Rasputin" is not historical but fictional. This is the basis of its defense against the charge of libel brought by Princess Youssoupoff, who saw her fair name slurred in sins attributed to one of the picture's characters.

So here we have one side determined to confess murder and the other equally determined to confess—well, prevarication. Is this a mad world?

* * * *

Grand Opera Can Not Live on Air Alone During the current season more people in this country have enjoyed grand opera than ever before. But this has been due to the radio which has brought to millions gratis one of the greatest treats of the air. Unfortunately, the opera can not live on air alone, and so the sad tidings have gone forth that the Metropolitan Opera Association, of New York, needs a guarantee fund of $300,000 if it is to provide another season of opera next year.

A like amount was pledged last winter but has now been exhausted. It came for the most part from large contributors long steeped in the cultural influence of the opera. The question arises whether support of the institution must continue to depend on the few or can be spread over the many.

* * * *

Talk About a Business Man's Holiday! Let the question be asked of each by himself: If I were retiring at the age of seventy, after thirty-two years as conductor of one of the world's fastest trains and eighteen previous years as a brakeman or conductor on various kinds of trains, how would I like to spend my hard-won leisure?

Perhaps a country cottage will suggest itself, a peaceful place with flowers and birds, far from hoots and bells and the thunder of wheels on rails of steel, far from smoke and hurry and the flitting of things seen for a moment. Or perhaps a jolly inn, or a cozy flat in a quiet city street not too far from the theaters.

But not one of these pictures figures in the program of Franklin T. Everett, late conductor of the Twentieth Century Limited, on which he made his last run from New York to Buffalo the other day. Mr. Everett, at the age of seventy, after fifty years on trains, "plans to spend his retirement by doing a little traveling, out West and around," he confessed to a *Times* reporter, who adds:

"It will broaden him, he thinks."

* * * *

Fixing the Car to Fit Pu-Yi's Hat Altho the cylindrical topper of civilization is not worn by the young bloods as much as it used to be, it is still such a powerful symbol that the American mind can grasp the sacred importance of the ceremonial hat in which Pu-Yi, the young Emperor of Manchukuo, went to his coronation.

Imagine, then, the consternation a few days before that event when it was discovered that two new $20,000 American armored cars, in one of which the Emperor was to ride to his coronation, were too low in the roof for him to sit erect with his hat on.

But a remedy was found. The upholstery of the rear seat was revised, the springs pushed down and securely wired. Just four more inches gained, and the imperial hat was saved! American visitors recalled that Walter F. Brown when Postmaster-General under President Hoover had the same trouble about his top hat, and bought a new car to fit it. The Emperor was more economical.

* * * *

Thrill That Homer Might Have Sung When Peter Riedel piloted his glider astern of a flock of buzzards into ascending currents which enabled him to soar to a height of 7,000 feet, he won a title to the envy of all poets. What wouldn't Byron or Shelley have given to steer such a shallop of the upper blue, and how would Homer have celebrated that voyage in the wake of feathered pilots!

The Associated Press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro who tells the story is silent as to Peter Riedel's private feelings. In a brief dispatch he relates that Peter took off in his glider from Campo dos Affonsos and soon sighted the great birds, "gliding along with wings wide-spread, seeking an upward current. He followed them and found what he wanted, too."

There may be no buzzards among the rolling hills of Elmira, New York, where American gliding has its great summer tournament, but some lover of the sport might try to induce a breed of falcons, eagles or even condors to settle there and act as guides to altitude-seeking gliders. Without some such practical result of Peter Riedel's flight, it may become as legendary as that of Icarus.

Can an Embargo on Arms Be Impartial? To a host of Americans the Senate's decision giving power to the President to declare an embargo on arms and munitions shipments came as a heartening step. Last April the House adopted the joint resolution which the Senate amended, inserting a qualifying phrase to make embargoes "impartial," not "discretionary." The bill must therefore return to the House for its sanction on the amendment. House Republicans at that time opposed giving this additional power to the President, while Administration spokesmen contended that the United States was the only major Power not authorized through its Executive to act freely on agreements to restrict shipments of arms to warring countries.

Still many people will wonder whether an embargo can be impartial. Last year when Britain declared an embargo on all arms to Japan and China, each country was irritated. Japan declared they were not hurt as they imported but few finished munitions, but needed raw materials. The Chinese, however, resented the measure which they felt was a gesture of disapproval toward Japan but one which actually hurt China.

* * * *

It's an Ill Blizzard That Blows No Good February brought death and disaster in the wake of its record low temperatures and its snows blanketing most of the country from the Atlantic to the Rockies. Crippled communications cooped up commuters in Suburbia. Business suffered by delays and the spoiling of goods in transit—as the truckloads of frozen eggs that had to find new markets. Coal and milk famines were narrowly averted.

But there were compensations. Many thousands of unemployed found work clearing away the snow. Rusty sleighs were dragged from sheds to carry mail and food where automobiles were stalled in snowdrifts. Garage men found the storm a bonanza. Sales of tire chains and anti-freeze mixtures mounted. The clothing trade in the cities found itself swamped by the demand for flannel underwear, while there was a rush for hip boots, galoshes, arctics and rubbers. Ear muffs came back. Several New York stores even went in for dainty colored ear muffs for women. Sporting goods dealers sold skis and snowshoes to commuters, who in some cases checked them in their suburban railroad stations. Coal dealers profited. Taxi-men, especially in suburbs, did a brisk business carrying people who ordinarily walked or drove their own cars.

Perhaps as great a blessing as any was the silencing of the elderly people who in recent years boasted of the old-fashioned winters of their childhood.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Edith Sitwell, English poet, is one of the famous Sitwell trio, along with her brothers, Osbert and Sacheverell. The Royal Society of Literature recently bestowed its medal upon her as poet, for she loathes being called a "poetess." Her prose writing is largely controversial and she is said to love a good row, tho she is kind hearted and benevolent to young artists and writers who are down and out. She lives in Paris at present. Described as "tall, Gothic-looking with a fine arched nose" (the best nose in the world, says Gertrude Stein), she championed Miss Stein's lectures at Oxford. Modern fashions do not suit her so she wears quasi-medieval robes in rich brocades.

Keystone

Dr. Alvin S. Johnson is the proud father of the "University in Exile" launched last fall on its first term and housed in the New School for Social Research in New York. Fourteen distinguished, exiled German and Italian professors of international reputation comprise the staff of this unusual institution. The idea for this refuge of academic freedom occurred to Dr. Johnson in a dream last spring. Within a few weeks $60,000 had been subscribed through Dr. Johnson's efforts. The faculty members of the "University in Exile" now publish "Social Research," an international quarterly.

Underwood

What's the Name, Please?

Dern—U. S. Secretary of War—rimes with *burn.*

Fechet—Chief of U. S. Air Corps (retired)—not *fesh'et,* but *feh-shay'.*

Squier—U. S. major-general and electrotechnologist — preserves the old English pronunciation: *square,* not *squire.*

Hagood—major-general, U. S. Army —not *hay'good* nor *hah'good,* but, believe it or not, *hay'gwood.*

Lejeune — major-general, Marine Corps (retired)—try to say *lur-jurn* without sounding either *r.*

Bjornstad—brigadier-general, U. S. Army (retired)—*byorn* (one syllable, stressed) plus *stad,* rimes with *born sad.*

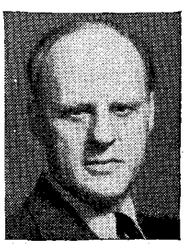
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Dr. Lucy Wilson, the first woman to win the $10,000 Philadelphia Award, created by Edward W. Bok in 1921, is a nationally known educator at seventy. Mrs. Wilson has been head of the South Philadelphia High School since 1916, retiring this year. She has been a pioneer in the development of Philadelphia's educational system since she came from Vermont, her native State, forty years ago. Characteristic of the woman was her gift of the award money to a scholarship fund for girls. Her hobby is travel.

Wide World

Professor Harold C. Urey of Columbia University was recently awarded the Willard Gibbs medal by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society for his discovery of "heavy water." He is forty-one and the youngest man ever to receive this honor, one of the highest bestowed by the scientific world. Slightly rotund, modest, quiet, this scholar and scientist finds his work and his family adequate hobbies. On his desk midst laboratory formulas he keeps pictures of his two small children. "Heavy water," his discovery, looks like ordinary water, but the hydrogen in it weighs twice as much as that in rainwater, which gives it special properties.

Philip Moeller, who is Eugene O'Neill's favorite director, recently had three plays on Broadway simultaneously and is now busy staging another, his 54th Theatre Guild production. He was attracted to playwriting during his college days at Columbia and became affiliated with the Washington Square Players before the formation of the Theatre Guild, of which he has been a director since its inception. Mr. Moeller has sharp, penetrating eyes, smokes cigarettes in a long holder, wears a scarf which reaches to the ground, usually eats on the run during rehearsals and is an ardent bridge fan.



Comics—and Their Creators

Harold Gray, creator of Little Orphan Annie, was born in Kankakee, Illinois, on January 20, 1894. He lived on farms in Illinois and Indiana most of his life until his graduation from college.

Harold Gray

Beginning work on a newspaper in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1913, he later worked on university publications and was graduated from Purdue University at Lafayette in the class of 1917. Enlisting in the army, he served at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and Camp Gordon, Atlanta. From the latter camp he was discharged at the end of the war as a second lieutenant.

A civilian again, Mr. Gray went to Chicago where he got a job as a cub reporter on *The Tribune,* later entering the art department. Leaving to conduct a commercial art studio in Chicago, he became, in 1921, assistant to Sidney Smith, creator of the famous Gumps, continuing the studio for three years.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*
Little Orphan Annie

Little Orphan Annie, the renowned heroine whose adventures are followed daily by hundreds of thousands of newspaper readers, was born in the fall of 1924 and quickly attained a wide popularity, which has been increasing ever since. This feature appeared first in the New York *Daily News.* After the first month it started daily and Sunday in the Chicago *Tribune* and was placed on syndicate. To-day it appears in all the important cities of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Gray's home is at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. He is married, has no children. He works best at night and never takes a regular vacation.

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At the Observation Post

Analysis Reveals that Criticism of Army Air-Mail Stepped Beyond Limits of Fairness, Tho Some Adjustments in Highly Specialized Training and Equipment Were Necessary

IT is proposed here to discuss with the necessary brevity a few of the questions raised by the Army's operation of the air-mail, and in doing so to keep in mind the very excellent example set by Will Rogers. Those who heard Mr. Rogers's discourse on the subject over the radio some days ago will recall that he prepared for it by gathering in person the opinions of the principals in the controversy, including the President, Colonel Lindbergh, Postmaster-General Farley, former Postmaster-General Brown, Senator Black and Major-General Foulois. He talked also with some of the Army pilots. But he wound up by saying that "after listening to all hands I didn't know any more than I did before."

One may not duplicate his preparation but it is possible to imitate his modesty.

However, the main point at issue is no longer the one which was uppermost in Mr. Rogers's thoughts. He was concerned chiefly with the Administration's justification for suddenly cancelling the air-mail contracts. In the meantime far more dramatic material for debate has been furnished by the fatal crashes of Army pilots—six of them within the first week of their new detail. Compassion for the commercial air-lines has shifted to pity for the Army and the charge against the President, most of it political, from unfair play to "legalized murder." Had he the moral right, his opponents have been asking with a note of hysteria in their voices, to dump the dangerous job of flying the mails into the lap of a service untrained for it?

Any honest answer requires at the outset the calm consideration of a few facts. First among them comes the state of the weather. That first week, unfortunately, broke all previous records for rotten flying conditions. If Army flyers crashed, so it must be remembered did a seasoned mail pilot with a plane load of passengers.

The ill-fated Anderson had had 7,000 hours' experience. His was a cabin liner of a strictly up-to-date model equipped with every device for blind flying. Presumably he knew that route between Salt Lake City and Cheyenne inch by inch. Yet the storm devils got him as surely as if he had been riding a bomber in an open cockpit with no knowledge of the terrain.

It should be remembered, too, that of the six Army pilots killed in that ghastly week only one was actually carrying mail at the time. Two on the list were on their way to report for mail duty. A third was engaged in a practise flight. Another was washed overboard from an amphibian swamped off Long Island, and still another, off duty, came to grief in Texas while flying a new type pursuit plane. To blame all these accidents on the transfer of the mail service may have been natural in the initial excitement of the controversy but, as General Foulois has complained, it overstepped justice.

Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

Bombers flying in formation over Death Valley

General Foulois expressed the belief that "accidents have not been excessive." To a large extent he is confirmed by the record, which shows that in its ordinary routine the Army Air Corps has always courted death. Here are the figures for ten years: 1923, fifty-eight killed; 1924, thirty-four; 1925, thirty-eight; 1926, forty-two; 1927, forty-three; 1928, twenty-seven; 1929, sixty-one; 1930, fifty-two; 1931, twenty-six; 1932, fifty.

It seems to be true, nevertheless, that in taking over the air-mail the Army has had to improvise a service for which it was not too well adapted either in pilot personnel or equipment. Maj. Clarence L. Tinker, commander of the Western Division of the Army's air-mail effort, has called it an "almost impossible task." He and others familiar with the problem, including Senator Hiram Bingham, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and less known pilots, military and civilian, have been at pains to point out the many reasons which disqualify the Army flyer as a mail carrier and equally the mail carrier as an Army flyer. To a public prone to lump all aviators and air-planes in the same semi-miraculous category their testimony is worth study.

It may be epitomized under two obvious headings:

(1) Training — The Army pilot is trained to fly in formation, to execute difficult combat maneuvers, to bomb visible targets, to pursue and attack. He can have no set course in warfare, no radio beams to guide him through a fog or a storm, no beacons to light his way at night. The safety-first principle of the air-mail bird is out of his line and so also the dependence on the highly developed devices which reduce the hazards of commercial flight.

The best analogy between the two forms of aviation was that drawn by an Army pilot for Sherman B. Altick, of the New York *Sun*. This pilot had just landed at Newark Airport after a round trip with the air-mail across the treacherous Alleghenies. He felt like a hockey player turned into a straight-away skater. "A good hockey player glides along on the ice automatically as he watches the puck and a military flyer has his mind on half a dozen things—observation, gunning, bombing, or photography." In other words flying, to the military airman, is as incidental to his object as skating is to the hockey player.

(2) Equipment—"We are using (for air-mail purposes)," explained this pilot, "observation, bombing and a few pursuit planes for the light loads." Almost all of them, of course, are open cockpit planes. Half of them, when mobilized for mail service, had no radio sets. The others were equipped with sets of limited range adequate for military purposes but not for blind flying between distant points. This particular defect is being remedied.

Here, then, are some of the handicaps from which both the Army and the air-mail under its operation seem bound to suffer for a while. If they have borne tragic fruit in a few instances it is not the Army that is counting the cost. On the contrary, the Army has accepted the challenge of its new job with an alacrity only astonishing to those who have forgotten, or have never understood, its traditional mettle. With this spirit there can be little doubt that soon it will overcome the obstacles to a complete performance and at the same time teach the country a valuable lesson—namely, that the Air Corps deserves a better all-round training and the facilities to promote it.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Congressional Campaign of 1934, Brought to an Early Start By Administration Popularity, Finds Republicans in Three Camps and a Revival of the Old "Progressives"

THE political campaign of 1934 is on. Gifford Pinchot, justifying the fears of Senator Reed, has declared himself a senatorial candidate in Pennsylvania. Senators Hiram Johnson and Robert M. La Follette are planning to revive the old "Roosevelt Progressive" party in California and Wisconsin. Republicans of Senate and House, despairing of agreement with their national headquarters, have decided to pool their resources and go it alone. The Republican insurgents are spurning the olive branch of their party's Center group. President Roosevelt, turning a deaf ear to the importunities of sitting Congressmen, has declared himself neutral in all contests between Democratic candidates.

Seldom has Washington become campaign-conscious so early in the midway election year. It is not that many expect the Republicans to overturn the heavily Democratic Congress. Despite the turn of his luck in the air-mail incident, President Roosevelt is confident he will hold a majority in Congress. His chief concern is to avoid the psychological setback of a sharply reduced Democratic majority. The fact that all seventeen Republican senatorial candidates for re-election are already bestirring themselves, is taken to indicate that they see real danger in the outlook. The 1932 tidal wave against the "ins" made frightful inroads in the conservative Republican wing. It seems to be taken for granted that, barring some unforeseen development, the 1934 election will further reduce what the President calls the Republican "Tory" vote in the Senate.

With visitors to the White House, Mr. Roosevelt discusses the outlook with surprizing frankness. On one particular day, he and the Vice-President were discussing the contest in Texas between Senator Connally and Congressman-at-large Joseph W. Bailey, his opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Following the discussion, to head off an impression in Texas that the Administration was backing Mr. Connally, Mr. Roosevelt had Mr. Farley announce the Democratic National Committee's determination not to become involved in contests between Democrats. There had been no meeting of the National Committee, of course, and, technically, neither the President nor Mr. Farley, the committee chairman, was in a position to express the views of the committee. The President normally dominates the national committee of his party, however, and Mr. Roosevelt is in a far stronger position than any of his predecessors to do so. Hence "national committee" is synonymous with "Administration" in these matters. And the distinction leaves Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley free to take a hand in the decision whether to renominate Senator Copeland in New York.

The week's developments on the other side of the political fence made it plain that there was no such concentration of leadership in the Republican Party. At a time when the Republican Party seems to be fighting for its existence, it goes into the Congressional campaign split three ways. Everett Sanders, holding national headquarters by right of possession, is traveling one way—to the extreme Right. Advocating direct and immediate frontal attack on the Roosevelt Administration despite the President's popularity, Mr. Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee by designation of the then President Hoover, who now has dropped him, offers a rallying center for the "Tory" element. To the extreme Left are the insurgent Republicans —the Johnsons, the La Follettes and the Cuttings—so close to the Roosevelt policies that the President would like to take them under his wing. In the Center is the consolidated organization of Republican Senators and Representatives seeking re-election this year.

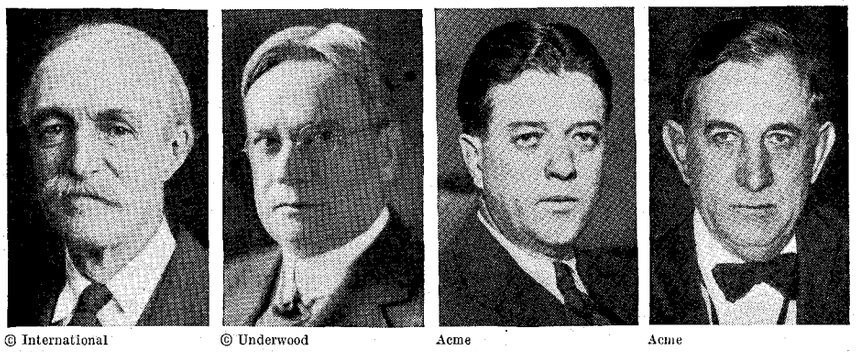
This Center group comes closer to being the constituted authority of the Republican Party to-day than does either of the other groups. Centering around the party leaders on Capitol Hill, it favors neither a blanket attack on the Democratic Administration nor a present acceptance of its program, or particular phases of it. Rather the Center group is for adopting a tolerant attitude while awaiting the findings of a highly systematized research bureau which will attempt to analyze and correlate the findings of some 2,700 research bureaus in the United States. (The Democratic scoffers professed to see in the plan the symptoms of "the old Hoover method" of sidestepping decisions by reference to commissions.)

On the basis of the findings of this research bureau, the Republican Center group proposes to draw the issues of the campaign. In a passing fling at the national headquarters tactics, with its pointed pamphlet attacks on the New Deal, the Center group publicly ruled "political ballyhoo" out of its campaign. This was in a statement of the merger of the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees for campaign purposes.

The retort from Republican national headquarters in the Barr Building is that the "political ballyhoo" will go on. Even tho Mr. Sanders and his National Committee Treasurer have to dig down into their own pockets for the expenses, they intend to go right ahead with their spasmodic issuance of printed pamphlets attacking the policies of the President and the Congress. It is part of a definite purpose to start backfires under members of Congress in their home districts. Heaps of responses to the first two pamphlet issues, responses which included five- and ten-thousand-lot orders from the Republican State committees of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and other States are cited to support the contention that this kind of straight-from-the-shoulder criticism of the Democratic régime is what the country expects from the minority party and what the State organizations of the Republican Party have been looking to the Republican Congressional group to produce.

So the campaign opens with the Republicans in three distinct divisions; with the Left Wingers independent of the other two and the Right Wing not only aloof from the Center group, but openly sniping at its members through the circulation of literature among their Republican constituents. The avowed purpose is to bring such pressure from back home as to force a great many Republican Senators and Congressmen off the fence and into open warfare on the New Deal. Here is an entirely new development of the political situation. Were it backed by an irresponsible element of the party, it could be dismissed as of small force at once. Bearing the imprimatur of the Republican National Committee, normally the official framework of the Republican Party, it cannot be so easily dismissed. It promises a highly interesting few weeks ahead.

DIOGENES.



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Left to right: Gifford Pinchot, who is in Pennsylvania's senatorial fight; Hiram Johnson and Robert M. La Follette, who would revive the "Roosevelt Progressives"; and Tom Connally, who fights for his political life in Texas without Presidential support

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Enthronement of Manchukuo's First Emperor

Henry Pu-Yi, Who Was Raised to the Ancient Throne of China at the Age of Three, Only to Be Deposed, Now Gains Another and Remoter Throne

ON the second anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchukuo, March 1, its chief executive, Henry Pu-Yi, was solemnly enthroned as its first Emperor. For three days before the event he was in retirement, spent in fasting, prayer and meditation designed to fit him to worship at the Altar of Heaven, the beginning of the enthronement ceremonies. The Altar was built of Manchukuo earth at Shuntien, a southern suburb five miles from the center of the capital and across the road from the site proposed for the new Imperial Palace, on which 2,600,000 yen will be spent.

Photographs Keystone and Wide World

One of the Imperial arches in Hsinking (Changchun), and (insets) Henry Pu-Yi, newly enthroned Emperor of Manchukuo, and the Empress

The Altar is composed of three concentered tiers, as described by Fay Gillis in a copyright Hsinking cable to the New York *Times*, and is twenty-seven feet in diameter at the base and sixteen feet at the top. The height is seven feet. The steps were covered with cloth of Imperial yellow with a blue center and they led up to the altar proper. On this were red lacquered tables, decorated with golden dragons and supporting ceremonial objects, including a brilliantly ornamented box containing the sacred Imperial jade seal, incense braziers and receptacles for offerings. The court in which the altar stood was sprinkled with white sand so that the Imperial soles should not be soiled. Only eleven Manchus participated in or saw the ceremony when Pu-Yi made his peace with Heaven.

Foreign eyes were permitted to see a rehearsal of the ceremony when the Manchus chanted ritual, tendered offerings and presented the imperial seal. But the actual ceremony was impenetrably screened from prying eyes by a ten-foot fence covered with Imperial yellow bunting. After the ceremony at the Altar of Heaven there was a civil enthronement ceremony at the Palace in the presence of a few officials. Pu-Yi's wife, who lives in the utmost retirement, took no part in the enthronement, altho she then became the first Empress of the new Manchu Empire. A million dollars was said to have been spent on the pageant.

In ascending the throne Henry Pu-Yi, long known as the Chinese Boy Emperor, received a new name, Emperor Kang Teh. The years of his reign will be known as the era of Kang Teh, the two words meaning literally, "tranquillity" and "virtue."

The romance and drama which raised Henry Pu-Yi to China's five-thousand-year-old throne at the age of three, then dashed him from it, only to spare him for another and remoter throne, said a Hsinking Associated Press correspondent, forms one of the most interesting chapters in Oriental history. From infancy Henry Pu-Yi seemed fated for a life of honors, excitement, vicissitudes, adventure and ultimately of joys. He was placed on the throne of China succeeding his uncle, the Emperor Kwang Hsu, who had died the day before. The day after his accession the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi, who had dominated China for fifty years, also died.

Four years later when he was still a child Henry Pu-Yi was forced to abdicate to make way for the republican government. He was allowed, however, to retain his title and the new government agreed to pay him a pension of 4,000,000 taels—about $3,000,000 per year. For several years the deposed Emperor, surrounded by his Manchu courtiers, politicians and intriguers, kept up a shadow or "make-believe" court in the Forbidden City in Peking—now Peiping—secretly hoping that the Empire would one day be restored. But in 1924 Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, "the Christian general," threw out the deposed Emperor and his Court. After having been kept a virtual prisoner for some time at Peking, Mr. Pu-Yi escaped to Tientsin where the Japanese befriended him and gave him refuge. Seven years later the Japanese made him chief executive of the new State of Manchukuo which owed its birth to the conquest of the Japanese Army in Manchuria.

Mr. Pu-Yi in 1922 married a beautiful Manchu girl, Yueh Hua, the daughter of a Manchu business man named Jung Yuang. With his elevation to the Imperial throne she was automatically raised from the position of a commoner to that of Empress. Little is known to the outside world about her, because, as is the custom in the Orient, women in the ruling circles remain in the background. But it is known that she is now a semi-invalid and that the new Emperor is deeply devoted to her.

The fact that the couple have no children is said to have caused some concern about the matter of succession to the throne. Manchukuo Japanese authorities told inquirers that "constitutional means will be found for providing an heir in case the Emperor's present wife does not present him with one."

As to the change in the form of Government of Manchukuo, which was reported to be considered important and necessary by Japan, to dispel the notion of those who viewed the State as a Japanese colony, it was predicted that it would probably be welcomed by a considerable section of the Manchukuo population, especially the Manchu, Mongol, and Bannermen elements. This forecast was made by one of the best informed British authorities on Oriental matters, H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., who in his monthly *Oriental Affairs* (Shanghai) had this further to say:

"Whether it will be really popular with the bulk of the Chinese remains to be seen. But it must not be assumed that it will be displeasing to them. Neither in Manchuria nor in North China has the republic ever been really popular, especially since the rise to power of the Kuomintang. Those who were in North China during the brief-lived and abortive Monarchical Restoration engineered by Gen. Chang Hsun in 1917 will recall the real enthusiasm the movement aroused among the merchant class. Outside the big cities the population is probably indifferent to the form of Government. It judges by its actions, and particularly by the incidence of taxation."

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Aftermath of Stavisky Scandal

Delays and accusations of bungling in bringing to justice the murderers of Albert Prince, Paris lawyer, alleged to have evidence against high officials implicated in the collapse of the $40,000,000 Bayonne municipal pawnshop, have aroused a strengthening tide of mistrust of the government at Paris among the provincials.

The revelations of the bond frauds, managed by Alexandre Stavisky, and apparent official collusion resulted in the fatal Paris riots and the overthrow of the Chautemps and the Daladier cabinets. The French press openly asserted that Stavisky was murdered in his refuge at Chamonix in the Alps by orders from high officials to prevent disclosures of fraud among important government dignitaries. Stavisky covered his trail well, disbursing as much as 2,000,000 francs a month through his secretary and bodyguard, Anton Romagnino.

Attorney Georges G. Pressard, Chief Prosecutor of Paris, and recently nominated as Counselor of the Court of Cassation, has been found largely responsible for Stavisky's court evasions numbering nineteen stays of execution of court judgment. Mr. Pressard, brother-in-law of former Premier Camille Chautemps, is the highest official implicated in the investigation, and his nomination has been withdrawn by Presidential decree.

Controversial comments on the mystery surrounding the murder of Judge Albert Prince, who was formerly attached to the financial frauds section of the Paris judicial department when Stavisky was arrested in 1926 in a swindling case, have developed into factors with great potentialities in French politics.

Already the French provincial, fundamentally honest, is convinced that Paris is corrupt. Loss of faith in the integrity of magistrates, public officials and judicial methods is turning him against Parliament and the republican administration.

Soviet Recognition of Family

A law recognizing the family as the unit of legislation in the government of the household has sounded the death knell for the champions of "free union" in Russia. The new Russian marriage law, theoretically as free as formerly, makes divorce practically impossible for the average husband and wife because of the difficulty and expense involved. Men who do not support their children will be arrested.

According to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the recent revival of "radicalism," which attempted to abolish the status of the housewife in the industrial productive process and substitute communistic homes with kitchens and dining rooms used "in common," was of no avail against the strength of the family unit, which proved too strong for the communistic ideal to shatter. Under the present law the communistic home was formally abandoned.

A Japanese Spokesman for Peace

Prince Tokugawa, On Visit to America, Declares War Between United States and His Country Is Unthinkable

The strongest and plainest arguments for the continuance of friendship between Japan and the United States have been put forth by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, one of Japan's most distinguished citizens, on his visit to this country.

Prince Tokugawa retired last year after serving for thirty years as President of the House of Peers, the upper body of the Japanese Parliament. He is head of the family which, as Shoguns, have been influential in Japan for centuries.

Wide World

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa

Three factors combined to make war between the United States and Japan unthinkable, he said at the annual dinner of the Japan Society. First he named their traditional friendship, then their economic interdependence, and finally their joint pledges in the Four Power Pacific Pact.

On another occasion he described as deplorable the fact that newspaper reports, magazine articles and even books have been written on the so-called danger of war between the United States and Japan, and have appeared on both sides of the Pacific and even in Europe. In a radio broadcast at Radio City he urged that this sort of thing must be combatted by Americans on their side of the ocean and by the Japanese on their side.

The Prince was chief Japanese delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921-22. Besides being Governor of the League of Nations Association of Japan, President of the Japan Red Cross Society and President of the America-Japan Society in Tokyo, he devotes himself to the study of the old classical songs of Japan and to the popular Japanese sport of wrestling. The promotion of friendship with America, he has claimed, has been a leading activity all his life. Nine years before his birth, Commodore Perry was received in Japan by a Tokugawa Shogun and through his family negotiated the first treaty of any Western nation with Japan. This event in February, 1854, as he recalled, opened Japan to the modern world.

Thinking men in Japan, he has also declared, do not wish to disturb the tradition of good-will and friendship which unite that country with the United States and he gave it as his belief that that sentiment is "reciprocated by sensible people in this country." A war between the two nations, he said, "would not only be unprofitable, but highly disastrous to both of us."

As to the economic ties that work against war, Prince Tokugawa pointed out on various occasions that the United States buys nearly all of Japan's raw silk exports, that Japan buys more than half her cotton here, that almost all Japanese motor vehicles come from the United States, that Japan buys American machinery exclusively, and much oil and lumber. He added that:

"With the exception of cotton textiles, some electrical supplies, and small machinery, we do not compete with you to any extent. We do not buy from any other country in the world even a quarter of what we buy from America, and we do not sell to any other country even half as much as we do to the United States. We export to the United States more than three times as much as to the whole of Europe, and we import from the United States more than twice as much as from the whole of Europe."

With the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, Prince Tokugawa wrote in a copyrighted article for the New York *Times* and NANA, Inc., he found increased American interest in Russo-Japanese relations. Despite the fundamental difference between Japan and Soviet Russia in the theory and practise of the constitution of the State, he said further, "we in Japan have no desire nor necessity to seek any trouble with that country."

As to Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations he held that in no sense did it signify isolation. On the contrary, the policy followed, he argued, was best expressed by the following passage from the Imperial rescript issued at that time:

"By quitting the League and embarking on a course of its own, our Empire does not mean that it will stand aloof in the extreme Orient nor that it will isolate itself from the fraternity of nations. It is our desire to promote mutual confidence between our Empire and all other Powers."

Altho he admitted that Japan was suffering from the world depression he thought the figures showed that the Pacific trade has not been blighted nearly as much as the Atlantic trade, thanks, among other factors, to America's use of Japan's silks and Japan's manufacture of American cotton.

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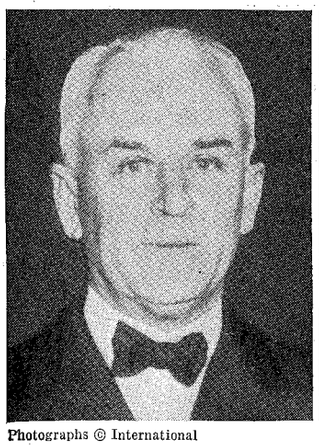
Does Science Take Jobs or Make Them?

Spread Employment By Shortened Hours of Labor Is Urged as Some of America's Foremost Scientists Answer the Rising Clamor Against Research and the "Machine Age"

SEVEN years ago an English Bishop, the Right Reverend Edward Arthur Burroughs, speaking before a group composed largely of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, ventured the opinion that research and invention had outsped man's ability to assimilate them, and suggested a ten-year moratorium on scientific investigation.

This proposal attracted only passing attention in 1927, but in 1930, when many millions of people here and abroad were beginning to think seriously about the out-of-jointness of the times, popular writers seized hold of Bishop Burroughs's proposal, refurbished it where necessary, and made science the scapegoat of our economic troubles. The idea has since spread prodigiously, burgeoning a year ago in the teachings of the Technocrats, and now finding expression in some of the NRA codes and elsewhere.



Photographs © International

Dr. R. A. Millikan

Dr. K. T. Compton

The kernel of the argument against science is that it increases mechanization and decreases jobs. Some of the country's foremost scientists have recently undertaken to examine this notion and review the facts in relation to it. In a symposium jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Physics and the New York Electrical Society, Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the President's Science Advisory Board and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared the idea that science takes away jobs, or in general is at the root of our economic or social ills, "is contrary to fact, is based on ignorance or misconception, and is vicious in its possible social consequences."

Dr. Compton readily admitted that technological advances frequently throw men out of work through labor-saving devices, but pointed out that in the long run the usual result of scientific investigation is greatly to increase the chances of employment by opening up new industries. These not only create a multitude of new jobs, but increase the per capita productiveness of men, permit an increasing population, and reduce the hours of labor required to produce necessities.

We do not need less science, Dr. Compton thinks, but more progress in other lines. In his opinion a most important immediate step is to spread work by shortening hours. Thanks to labor-saving machinery, a man can produce more to-day in a few hours than his ancestors could in days of back-breaking labor. Adjustment to the machine age must take cognizance of this fact.

An example of the way in which science and engineering makes jobs is indicated by figures compiled by the Museum of Science and Industry in New York. They show that in 1900 somewhat less than a million persons were employed in the carriage and wagon industry in this country, as manufacturers, drivers, draymen, livery stable managers, blacksmiths, etc. In 1930 the automobile, based on innumerable scientific discoveries and engineering developments, had provided employment for 2,409,394 individuals, exclusive of those involved in oil production. These figures have been corrected for the increase in population. They show that while the advent of the automobile produced technological unemployment among carriage and harness makers, the net result for labor has been a 250 per cent. increase in jobs.

More significant still are the many entirely new industries which, due to scientific discovery, have appeared in the last fifty years.

A scientific toy in 1903, when the Wright brothers proved that air-planes could fly, the air-plane to-day provides employment for 50,000 or more persons. Research in the field of aerodynamics, high-speed engines and new metals and alloys gave the world this new form of transportation.

Michael Faraday discovered the relationship between magnetism and electricity only a little more than 100 years ago, and thus laid the foundation for our modern electrical industries. These have virtually all developed in the last fifty years, and now give employment to more than 1,000,000 people in the generation, distribution and utilization of electricity, not counting the many others employed in allied lines.

Motion-pictures, enjoyed by millions, today employ nearly 290,000 persons in the production and distribution of motion-picture apparatus and in the motion-picture theaters alone. In 1910, before there had been any considerable development in the motion-picture field, fewer than 100,000 persons were employed in the theater.

Other new industries include mechanical refrigeration, which gave employment to 72,261 persons in 1930; the rayon and artificial silk industries, which employ 41,384 persons in the United States, and the telephone, which according to 1930 census figures employed 357,085 persons in that year, and thousands in allied industries.

One of the scientists who recently spoke out in defense of research was Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize winner, who measured the charge of the electron and discovered many of its properties. The whole new field of electronics, which includes radio, photoelectric cells and many other developments, came directly from his fundamental discoveries and now employs tens of thousands of persons. Radio alone, which is only twenty years old, gives work to 94,000 people in the manufacture of sets, tubes and other equipment.

Many other instances could be cited. The Museum of Science and Industry, trying to compute the numbers employed as a direct result of one man's inventions alone, was forced to give up in the case of Thomas Edison. They found that the total number of persons who had found employment through the industries founded on his electric light bulb, phonograph, moving-pictures, alkaline storage battery, telephone, microphone, stock ticker and multiplex telegraph would total millions, without computing at all the persons employed as a result of his many other inventions.

A few new industries, born of science, and the number of jobs* they provide:

Automobiles	2,409,394
Electrical Industries	1,034,637
Telephones	357,085
Motion Pictures	290,000
Steamships	217,431
Radio	94,000
Machine Tools	87,271
Mechanical Refrigeration	72,261
Air-planes	50,000
Rayon Industries	41,384

*Figures compiled from various sources by the Museum of Science and Industry, New York.

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Using the Enemy of Bacteria to Combat Disease

By Dr. Ward J. MacNeal

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Columbia University

MICROBES, like men, are created by mysterious natural forces; they grow, flourish, decline, suffer various disorders and perish. Our charitable instincts have not as yet led to any well-organized and elaborate effort to study the diseases of the bacteria so as to preserve them from the disorders by which they, like other living things, may be afflicted. The knowledge of the natural diseases of microbes is, therefore, still somewhat fragmentary and in a rather undeveloped state.

As long ago as 1898, Hankin observed the destruction of bacteria by river waters in India. These mysterious properties of the water were mentioned by Mark Twain in his "Following the Equator." The nature of the phenomenon remained obscure. In 1915 Twort observed the actual disappearance of bacterial colonies from cultures on a solid medium and he was able to reproduce this phenomenon in series by transferring a minute bit of material from the disappearing growth to a healthy colony of bacteria. With the microscope he carefully searched the place where the bacterial growth had been destroyed but he was unable to recognize any creature or any particles of definite form to which this destruction could be ascribed. Furthermore, he was able to show that the agent causing this destruction of bacteria will pass through porcelain filters, which are so compact that ordinary bacteria, small as they are, fail to pass through. He therefore decided that the dissolution of the bacterial growth might properly be regarded as a disease of the bacteria due to a filterable agent or filterable virus.

Such filterable agents were already well known as causative factors in diseases of plants, animals and human beings. The mosaic disease of the tobacco plant, the foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, human measles and poliomyelitis may be mentioned; diseases already subjected to most careful investigation without wholly satisfactory determination of the nature of the filterable agents which produce them.

d'Herelle's Discovery

Very soon after Twort's observation, Felix d'Herelle found a similar phenomenon in cultures of the dysentery bacillus of Shiga. He fed this filterable agent to patients suffering from dysentery and was able in this way to bring about disappearance of the dysentery bacteria from the patient's intestine and prompt recovery from the disease, a practical result which served to focus interest upon the phenomenon. D'Herelle gave the name of bacteriophage (bacteria eater) to this filterable agent. He is convinced that it is a living being which grows as a parasite in the bodies of the bacteria. This view has been disputed and other explanations of the phenomenon have been offered. At the present time it is best to say that the precise nature of the filterable agent called bacteriophage still remains uncertain.

© Keystone

The waters of the Ganges, where thousands of pilgrims bathe during the religious festivals in India, may contain bacteriophages

There can be no doubt, however, in regard to the fact that there is such a transmissable agent capable of bringing about the dissolution of suitable bacteria in the test-tube experiment.

It is now evident that there are many different bacteriophages, some active against one kind of bacteria but not against others. Following d'Herelle, many investigators have undertaken to employ such bacteriophages in the treatment of human diseases. Some of these have been less enthusiastic than he about the results and some have been so totally disappointed that they have abandoned the therapeutic use of bacteriophages altogether. The assumption that this filterable agent, capable of destroying the bacterial culture in the test tube, would carry out an equally complete dissolution of the bacteria living within the human body has been shown to be incorrect. The behavior of the bacteriophage within the animal body is influenced by various circumstances not present in the ordinary test-tube experiment. Some of these circumstances are already well recognized while others remain obscure.

Whether a bacteriophage may be useful in combating disease will be answered of course by experimental study and not by debate. The initial enthusiasm, based upon the assumption that all infectious diseases could be successfully treated by appropriate bacteriophages, which would attack and destroy the disease germs, has been followed by more careful scientific study. It has been learned that bacteriophages may sometimes be helpful in the treatment of infections and that their successful use requires not merely a naïve enthusiasm but also intelligence and skill. Improper and unwise use of the most excellent bacteriophage preparations may result in failure.

The outstanding achievements in bacteriophage therapy relate to bacillary dysentery, Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague, diseases not very prevalent in the United States. In this country the staphylococcus bacteriophage has been extensively employed in the treatment of boils and the coli bacteriophages in the colon bacillus infections of the urinary tract. However, these diseases are not ordinarily fatal and they may be treated with success by other methods. Occasionally a stubborn case may require a trial of bacteriophage therapy and many physicians have now come to employ bacteriophages quite regularly for these disorders.

Bone abscess, or osteomyelitis, is commonly caused by the growth of the staphylococcus germ in the bone. Recovery requires many weeks and sometimes years and occasionally leaves a permanent deformity. Bacteriophages have been found to be distinctly helpful to the surgeon in treating these patients.

Half Survive

Perhaps greater importance may be attached to the successful use of bacteriophages in the treatment of the common forms of blood poisoning in which the staphylococcus or the colon bacillus has established itself in the circulating blood. These blood-stream infections very often terminate in death. The use of bacteriophages to combat them has been successful in a considerable number of instances. Such a case presents opportunity for a genuine fight against impending death, which requires not only the proper bacteriophages accurately adapted to the individual patient by arduous work in the laboratory but also a fearless, intelligent, skillful and tireless devotion on the part of the physician at the bedside. Even then only about half the patients may be expected to survive and in these the course back to health is often a long one. In this type of disease the bacteriophage is sometimes the agent which decides the issue between life and death.

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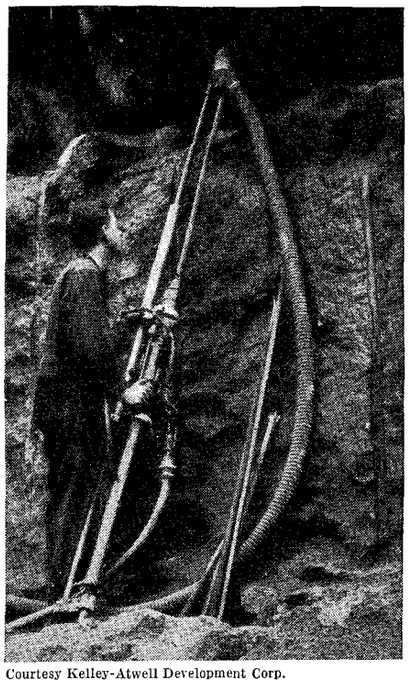
Seeking Ways to Protect the Health of Mine Workers

A STRONGLY humanitarian turn, possibly stimulated by the more than $50,000,000 in silicosis claims outstanding in this country, has recently caused mining engineers to study the human problems of mining along with those more traditional to the profession of wresting valuable minerals from the earth. Of all the hazards of mining, probably the most widespread and insidious is the gradual clogging of the lungs with dust: the slow suffocation known as silicosis. Less well-known to the public than some other hazards because not as dramatic as cave-ins and explosions, it nevertheless affects large numbers of workers in mines and other dusty occupations, usually developing to an acute stage before the victim is aware of his impending disability.



Courtesy Kelley-Atwell Development Corp.

One way of protecting a worker against silicosis; the dust is being drawn away by suction through the flexible hose

The recent gathering of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York gave two of its sessions to a consideration of silicosis, its causes, effects and the tough problem of how to prevent it. Benjamin F. Tillson, a consulting engineer of Montclair, New Jersey, revealed that silicosis disability claims in the gold mining industry alone was costing $1 for every $5 cost of gold production.

The disease is caused by the entry of fine mineral dust into the lungs, plugging up the fine passages, causing the growth of scar tissue, and in time reducing the breathing area so much that the functions of the lungs are seriously impaired. At this point lung diseases, such as tuberculosis or pneumonia, frequently step in.

Cure is difficult or impossible; hence most attention is being paid to prevention. This is harder than it might seem; the dust to be caught is so fine that it escapes ordinary methods, and the conditions of work vary so greatly that successful dust reducing practises in one place may be useless in another. In mines, especially, it is often difficult to obtain adequate ventilation without prohibitive expense. Other methods tried with more or less success include respirators, gas masks equipped with air lines, spraying with water, and collecting the dust as it leaves the drill hole by drawing it away through suction pipes. The last, where applicable, appears at present to be the most successful.

William B. Daly and A. S. Richardson, mining engineers at Butte, Montana, told of another method, an elaborate and fairly successful experiment in completely air-conditioning a mine of the Anaconda Copper Company near Butte, in an attempt to solve not only the dust problem but also that of the intense heat developed in deep mines. The mine at Butte is normally very hot, the temperature of the rock sometimes being as high as 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Brine, which is cooled at the surface and pumped through insulated pipes to air-conditioners in the mine galleries, provides temperature control. In the drift the air is cooled, dehumidified and cleaned of dust by continual circulation through boxes which contain an air-conditioning apparatus. The rock surfaces, running boards in the drift and mine timbers formerly were wet and the air hot and dusty. Daly and Richardson reported that after operation of the air-conditioner the rock and timber surfaces were dry. Dust, powder smoke and carbon dioxid were quickly eliminated, and in addition it was practical to keep the temperature of the mine at seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

Science Snap-shots

Exploring the Swamp of Zapata

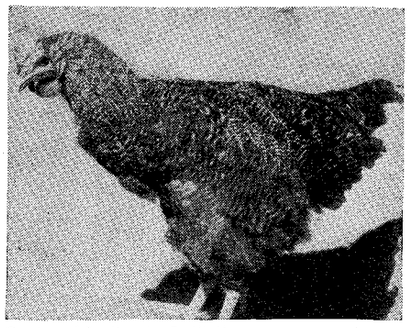
One of the least known swamp regions of the western hemisphere is the Ciénaga de Zapata in Cuba, less than 100 miles from Havana. It covers more than 2,000 square miles of territory rich in vegetation and populated by innumerable species of birds, fish and reptiles, many as yet unknown to science.

This biological "blind spot" will soon be explored by a party of American and Cuban scientists. Van Campen Heilner, field representative of the American Museum of Natural History, went to Cuba late in February to join Dr. J. Quintana, Cuban naturalist, in preparing for an expedition which will be organized with the cooperation of the Cuban Government.

Studying the Origin of Winglessness

The earliest known birds possessed well-developed wings. Even the half-reptile flying creatures of millions of years ago were well equipped in this respect. Loss of the power of flight, as seen in certain varieties of birds to-day, is therefore a degenerative rather than a primitive condition, and scientists are eager to know something about the biological mechanism which makes such a loss possible.

Serenely unconscious of his possible importance to science, a young Plymouth Rock rooster now scratching and crowing in a cage at the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., may provide important clues to this biological puzzle. He was born without wings; one of those occasional embryological mischances that sometimes reveal much to scientists. He is being studied by Dr. Herbert Friedmann, curator of birds at the Smithsonian Institution.



Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

Meteors Do Not Set Fires

Meteor authorities, due no doubt to the readiness of ordinary folk to believe practically anything of stones from the sky, are among the most skeptical people on earth. Last week we reported their disbelief in yarns about near-collisions between meteors and air-planes. Now it must be revealed that they also put no credence in yarns about houses, haystacks or other objects being set afire by them.

Dr. Charles C. Wylie of the University of Iowa, writing in *Popular Astronomy*, says there has never been an authenticated instance of a meteor setting fire to anything. Moreover, the popular idea that meteors are incandescent when they strike the earth is likewise an error. Their surfaces may reach incandescence for a few seconds high up in the atmosphere, but they are soon slowed down so much that passage through the air cools rather than heats them. They stop glowing at an altitude of several miles, and are cold when they strike.

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A New Method Needed for Juvenile Reform

The Failure of a Noble Effort in Boston Shown in Return of Greater Percentage of Juvenile Delinquents to Their Old Ways After Treatment Was Finished

IT will be disheartening to penologists and sociologists to learn that the ambitious scheme of juvenile reform attempted in Boston has failed to accomplish its purpose. More tragic is the repeated doubt expressed by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of Social Ethics at Harvard University, that juvenile delinquents can be reformed by any method now in use. Coming at the moment when the economic and moral crises are having a deteriorating effect on the country's youth, the shadow of this failure darkens all prospect.

However, the fault lies not in patient and energetic endeavor, but, apparently, in the machinery of reform and in an innate difficulty of the task not at first discernible. Nature, habit and environment form a cast not easily remolded.

The story of a noble effort and its failure appears in "One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents" (Harvard University Press) by Sheldon Glueck and Eleanor T. Glueck, with an introduction by Felix Frankfurter. The two Gluecks have devoted their careers to the study of delinquency and methods of reform. The thousand boys they studied had been referred by Judge Cabot of the Boston Juvenile Court to Dr. Healy and Dr. Bronner of the Judge Baker Foundation, between 1917 and 1922. After receiving their advice, Judge Cabot decided the treatment, usually probation, placing out or a "reform school."

Five years after the treatment was supposed to be finished the Gluecks located 923 of the 1,000 boys—a tremendous task in itself—and found that 88.2 per cent. of them had, during these five years, continued their delinquency, that 70 per cent. of them had been arrested an average of 3.6 times each, and that two-thirds of them had been sentenced for serious crimes, largely felonies. In other words, as Dr. Cabot puts it, "after treatment they were as bad as before or worse."

What is the explanation? These boys, whose average age was thirteen years, five months, were no worse than a similar group of boys in Chicago or New York. Their personalities were studied by expert psychiatric procedures and treated by the methods generally in vogue—probation, placing out and institutional correction. "What the book proves," writes Dr. Cabot in *The Survey*, "is that these methods will not reform young delinquent boys, unless the methods themselves are reformed—perhaps not even then. It has yet to be shown that it is not a waste of time and money to try to reform juvenile delinquents emerging in their thirteenth year from a background of 'social inadequacy, unwholesome psychological atmosphere, poor heredity, low moral standards and family criminality,' such as the Gluecks found behind their one thousand unfortunate youngsters. Certainly one ideal juvenile court judge and two expert and widely experienced psychiatrists with their corps of assistants can not do it so long as diagnosis and treatment are in separate hands." That is the nubbin of the situation—the boy goes from hand to hand until the thread of his life is mangled in the complicated machinery.

Dr. Sheldon Glueck and Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck

To begin with, most of these boys were of poor human material. Forty-one per cent. of them were normal-minded, 13 per cent. feeble-minded, the remainder border-line cases or dull. Three-fourths of them had been retarded one year or more in school; four-fifths of them were already in industry; half of them in street trades. Sixty-three per cent. of them had been delinquent before they reached the Boston Juvenile Court, and "most important of all, 95 per cent. of them had been known to be misbehaving in school or at home in ways that would predict their careers to any one familiar with juvenile delinquency. It could have been known to be more than probable that they would turn out thieves, as most of them did."

The best chance for reform seems to be for the boy who has been under some control and who is caught sufficiently young. It appears from the Gluecks' study that a delinquent boy who has had good paternal discipline at home, no history of misconduct in school, no school retardation, no delinquency up to his sixteenth year and less than one year of delinquency before coming to the juvenile court has a relatively good chance at reformation. Under opposite conditions the chances are relatively bad. The Gluecks, charitable and moderate in their report, say of the Boston clinic and court that it is "at least dubious."

But Dr. Cabot sees nothing dubious about it. He has always had the impression, he writes, "that those who sentimentally declared that the criminal was just like the rest of us knew little about the criminal. This book of the Gluecks, like their other book, seems to me to prove that the criminal is very different from the rest of us. Most of us go wrong but can learn to do better. The criminal is the person who can not be taught better in spite of facing the deterrent experiences which would probably straighten out many of the rest of us. Partly by nature, partly by bad environment, and partly by habit, he has formed a definite bias for criminal ways of living. Whether if we applied all the knowledge and good sense at present available (and we are now very far from doing that) we could change these strong biases by any of the remedies yet in sight, I do not know. These two books of the Gluecks certainly make me doubt it."

The other book is "500 Criminal Careers" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York), which was published in 1930 (LITERARY DIGEST, March 1, 1930). It is a study of 510 men who left the Massachusetts Reformatory during the years 1911-12. Eighty per cent. of them were not reformed five to fifteen years later, but were continuing in their criminal careers. The reformatory, wrote Dr. Cabot then, is "a conspicuous failure."

However, as Dr. Cabot points out now, there was a larger percentage of reform among these cases than among the 1,000 boys now under study, and the crimes they subsequently committed were less serious.

The fact remains, according to these two studies, that reform does not reform. Perhaps society will soon learn—may be even learning now—that delinquency can be curbed only through freer and happier environment, a more equal chance in the struggle for existence and through earlier diagnosis and treatment of delinquency's preventable causes.

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Mennonites Hold Service In a Restaurant

Three-Hour Devotional Meeting in New York Precedes Sailing of Sect's First Missionaries to Africa

It was a strange sight even for New York, accustomed as it is to the unusual, when 400 Mennonites held a devotional meeting in a restaurant at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. That particular spot is more used to a company that follows the gauds and symbolism of the theater than to a company that follows the sign of the Cross.

Keystone

The Mennonites in their religious service in a New York restaurant

The Mennonites had come by bus from Pennsylvania to say farewell to three of their number bound for Africa, the first of their sect to go to that bewildering land. Undisturbed by the clatter of dishes and the slopping of soup about them and by the gaping crowd that lingered over their coffee-cups to watch and wonder, the visiting Mennonites raised their voices in song and service for three hours before waiting upon their own appetites—appetites that must have been sharpened by the long cold drive from their homesteads in the neighboring State. It was just before the fall of evening that the plain-garbed followers of Menno Simons flocked into the combined cafeteria and nickel-in-the-slot restaurant. A spoon clattered into a saucer, a morsel missed a diner's mouth, and everybody looked up, awed and silent before the advancing host. If, in their turn, the visitors were awed by what they beheld, they did not show it. Their minds were not intent on any earthly show.

The women wore the plain bonnets their rite demands, the men round black hats, coats without lapels and vests that buttoned up to the collar. None wore cravats; only a few of the younger had on plain bow ties.

Gathered in one section of the huge restaurant, they prayed, sang and listened to sermons. One of the hymns, beginning "Far o'er the ocean lies a land of open door," was sung to the tune of the old love song "Juanita." This done, they fished for nickels, going from slot to slot, where they found coffee for a nickel and sandwiches for from two nickels up. Then all went to the liner *Deutschland* for a last word with Brother John H. Moseman and his wife and Sister Elizabeth Stauffer, on their way to take the "good news" to Africa. They were sped with that good old hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The Mennonite denomination was founded at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1525 by Grebel, Manz and Blaurock, but took its name from Menno Simons, who was the leader of the sect in Holland. The Mennonites confess to the usual evangelical doctrines, but refuse to bear arms, bar infant baptism and dress in a style "apart." There are about 50,000 of them in the United States, 10,000 of them in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Prize Candy Called Lottery

"Break and take" packages of candy encourage gambling among children, the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled. The case came before the Supreme Court on a ruling by the Federal Trade Commission that such prize packages constituted unfair competition. The Commission, said Justice Butler, found that the prize package was "a lottery or gambling device which encourages gambling among children; that children, enticed by the element of chance, purchase candy so sold in preference to straight goods candy."

Seminary Alumni Elect Negro

For the first time in the ninety-eight years' history of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, a Negro has been elected president of its New York Alumni Club. He is the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James's Negro Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the committee on nominations of the Presbytery.

Pleased at the choice, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of the Seminary, said, in effect, that there was no occasion to be surprized. "There is absolutely no discrimination of color line in the Seminary," he said. "Dr. Imes is one of the ablest among our alumni. He deserves the honor on his record as a pastor and a preacher."

Advocates Ancient Ritual in Lutheran Church

The Lutheran Church in this country was recently startled by the issuance of *Pro Ecclesia Lutherana*, the first issue of the magazine of the Society of St. James, which was founded not long ago by a number of leading clergymen and laymen of the Lutheran Church. The purpose of the Society of St. James is to restore to Lutheran Churches the liturgical usages of the Lutheran Church in the sixteenth century, and these are all explained in the first issue of the periodical.

Contrary to popular belief, Martin Luther was no Protestant when it came to matters of ritual. He insisted that the historic vestments of the mass should be retained everywhere. He advocated the retention of candles on the altar, elevation in the mass, the use of incense, and Gregorian music. Scandinavian Lutherans have always retained these things. They celebrate "Hoejmaessa," or high mass, and when one of their pastors sings the Communion service they say the "masses."

American Lutherans, however, have departed radically from all this until the services in American Lutheran parishes are types of Americanized, Puritanico-subjective forms of worship. The Society of St. James sounds a clarion call to Lutheran churches to choose between this type of worship and that which obtained in Lutheran churches in the sixteenth century. They want to see the Canonical Hours duly observed; they want the saints' days fittingly commemorated; they want the clergy vested in the ancient altar robes and not in the customary black gown now so generally used; they want the altars made beautiful with lights and flowers; they want the choir and the acolytes properly vested; they want incense offered during the service; and finally, but by no means least, they wish the music to be the traditional Gregorian plainsong, such as Michael Praetorius and Barthol Gesius composed before rationalism destroyed the proper development of liturgical music.

Already are the Lutherans up in arms about the aims of the Society of St. James. Leaders in the Society have been called Jesuits in disguise, or chided because they would spend money on vestments when there are so many poor in every congregation. The Society of St. James is prepared to carry on, however, knowing that it has behind it the support of sound Lutheran history. They can point to the Church of England, which in the hundred years since the beginning of the Oxford Movement, has been completely changed as far as ceremonial and sacramental observances go.

It will be interesting to see whether this liturgical movement is accepted or rejected by the majority of Lutherans in this country. If it succeeds Lutheran services probably will be greatly changed, and approximate more closely those of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal rites. E. S. H.

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The English Invasion of Our Stage

Numerous British Companies Hold the Boards in This Country, But Plays That Cross the Atlantic "Do Not Say the Same Things in London and New York"

HOSPITALITY to products of the British stage has often seemed more generous here than the contrary in London. Four companies largely made up of British actors are playing in New York with others, having served their turns, moved on to other cities. Over there London audiences are listening to our favorites Lunt and Fontanne in R. E. Sherwood's "Reunion in Vienna," and tho the two players are receiving critical approval the play meets with dubious success. Then there is Maxwell Anderson's "Saturday's Children," revised for England by Cecil Madden, and the record stops.

The fate of Clemence Dane's "Come of Age" is belatedly regretted by writers who perhaps were not enthusiastic enough in their notices to offset the withering comments of certain of their confrères. But we have "Richard of Bordeaux" which has passed its year's run in London, "The Green Bay Tree," "The Wind and the Rain," and "The Shining Hour," the last not yet submitted to home approval. One unfortunate named "And Be My Love" was given short shrift, but those that remain are received with a mixed feeling that opens a problem tackled first by Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*) and followed up by Stark Young (*New Republic*). "It is possible," wrote Mr. Atkinson, "that we do not understand British playwriting perfectly." Tho the two peoples speak a common language, plays that cross the Atlantic "do not say the same things in London and New York." Speaking of "The Wind and the Rain," he admitted that "the flavor of the evening is agreeable, the emotions are affecting," but to him the play seems "slender to the point of shallowness."

Mr. Young suggested that "there is often at least a surface style in this British theater writing that results from tradition, not theater tradition but a civilized tradition in general," and he found a possible reason:

"It seems to me (let us omit all comparisons with American plays, their faults and virtues) that British minor plays bear upon them very heavily the effects of novel reading. Not a few of these minor plays seem to come from some author—at times only from some reader—of novels who has a little art theater at the back of the head, and a sense of persons strolling about full of words and novelist's combinations, quite regardless of theater projection and form, and blind as to what the stage is."

Possibly there is a suggestion here to account for "Richard of Bordeaux." Its author was a novelist, a Scotch school mistress, Agnes McIntosh, tho we meet her on the program as Gordon Daviot. Her play in published form is excellent reading for those interested in so remote a period of history. The young King has reached his maturity, has married a charming wife, Anne of Bohemia, and is struggling to reign in his own right, with a desire for peace with England's old enemy, France, and a wish to cultivate the amenities of life. But his turbulent uncles and other counsellors who controlled his minority think him soft and foolish. Scenes filled with bickerings succeed one another until the King, saddened by the death of his wife and made vengeful by the machinations surrounding him, finally succumbs to forces he can not cope with and we leave him a prisoner in the tower with Henry of Lancaster on the throne.

Photo by Remie Lohse

Scene in "Richard of Bordeaux." Left to right, Dennis King, Margaret Vines, Elizabeth Cerf, Francis Lister

John Gielgud, a member of the famous Terry family, has given the play its phenomenal success in London; here in New York the part of *Richard* is played by Dennis King, an English actor, long familiar to us on both stage and screen. Dressed in one of the lavish costumes with which the whole cast are supplied, and which indicate the King's luxurious tastes, Mr. King makes an engaging figure, and speaks with his usual crisp diction. He furthermore nicely indicates his raging chagrin and his growing bafflement, his grief over the loss of his queen and his bent for vengeance, until grown old beyond his years, he sits a black garbed figure in prison.

As between the book and the stage the choice is difficult. The stage presents you a glamorous picture, but with scenes that seem repetitious and lacking in the projection necessary for the theater. The book gives you leisure to savor the subtleties of thought that are blurred in the acting. But the play makes its appeal to a literate audience content to forego the stirring movement of most historical dramas.

"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter, is the English play which Noel Coward is reported to have recommended for a first hearing in America. It has a cast headed by Miss Gladys Cooper, beloved in England but not hitherto seen here.

In the Yorkshire home of a gentleman farmer are found three brothers, two of them married, and a spinster sister. The first act moves amid pleasant chatter that derives its savor mainly from the tart sayings of the elder sister who has to be reminded that she is a pensioner of a sort and if she doesn't like things she may go elsewhere. There are few things she does like and chiefly it is the newly arrived sister-in-law whom she claims to have studied from the first. This wife of the second brother, played by Miss Cooper, had married without love and is in a sense an alien, since she confesses to be part Dutch. There is another sister-in-law, a charming girl named *Judy* (Adrienne Allen), who loves her husband but feels he is not much in love with her. To complete the group there is a young brother who in the course of the play makes abortive love to the newcomer, *Mariella*. Already she and *David*, the elder, have somehow found out that they are predestined for each other. She enjoyed taking horseback runs over the country with him and also listening to his playing on the piano, for *David* had drawing-room talents. *Judy's* eyes were not closed to the double disloyalty, and after telling *Mariella* to take what she seems headed for she walks calmly out at the sound of shouts over a barn on fire and immolates herself.

The somber third act is taken up with *David's* neurotic self-reproaches, with denunciations from *Mariella's* husband and from the glowering spinster, until *Mariella* herself persuades *David* that they have the "right" to go away together. This rather raw telling does not convey the dramatist's persuasive presentation of the rightness of his argument and only reflection brings to mind its dubious if not false psychology.

Miss Cooper, as Gilbert Gabriel (New York *American*) visions her, is "a bit on the regal side of beauty, but beautiful she still is, and an actress of great poise, clarity, technical tidiness, vocal grace."

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Babe Ruth in Sculpture

The Greeks erected public statues to their athletic heroes, so why not one for Babe Ruth? Reuben Nakian has anticipated a possible desire on the part of the great gallery of fans to see his statue in some public place, and his plaster model has been exhibited in the Downtown Galleries in New York, and is now to be seen in the First Municipal Art Exhibition recently opened at Rockefeller Center.

Courtesy of Downtown Galleries, N. Y.

Babe Ruth

By Reuben Nakian

It is a heroic figure that would fit only in the immense spaces of the Yankee Stadium, as Henry McBride of the New York *Sun* indicates for its proper place. The Babe has batted the ball and is pausing just an instant before setting out on that run that seems almost like a work of supererogation.

Mr. McBride, who reveals himself as a fan as well as an observant critic of the graces of action, would prefer the statue to express that moment when the famous batter gracefully sends the whole strength of his back on to the end of his bat, but that may be a refinement unobserved by the multitude.

Lest any question the fact that this is the moment that the sculptor represents they may be reminded that Babe Ruth is a left-handed batter, consequently at the finish of the stroke the bat will have swung to a position alongside the left shoulder. In his representation of the hands the sculptor has correctly observed the technique of Babe Ruth, for he alone among famous batters grasps with his right hand the heel of the bat instead of just above it.

Gertrude Stein Comes to Broadway

The Eccentric Opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," Greeted Warmly by Metropolitan Critics and Public

That eccentric opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," by Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson, after its removal from Hartford to the Metropolitan stage, came through without disaster. It will, in its further travels, likely be a success of curiosity. Its first night New York audience—large, brilliant, sophisticated and friendly—had been prepared for its oddities, and tho laughs were plentiful they did not spell derision so much as a joyous acceptance of its naïveté and its beauty.

Sung by a cast of Negroes with beautiful voices the incoherences of the text were manipulated with a serious ease that seemed to convey a meaning and often did, as overtone, in the hearer's imagination. The picture with a cellophane back-drop that changed its hues from brilliant sunlight to a dreamful twilight through the manipulation of light, the costumes in varied colors, the slow, suave movement of the singers that resolved the performance into a singing ballet, offered an entertainment of rare charm. Whether this is the inspiration for a new school of opera is difficult to predict. It was a unique experience and is likely to remain so.

Judged from traditional standards the honors go to Mr. Thomson and Frederick Ashton, the choreographer, with a generous share to Florine Stettheimer who designed the settings and costumes not forgetting the difficult preparatory work of Eva Jessye in training the singers.

For the qualities of Mr. Thomson's score we turn to our critical pundits. Lawrence Gilman (*Herald Tribune*) wrote a long and amusing review, having a good time over the "baroque" features, but paying a compliment to the composer as "a creative artist with a nice sense of showmanship" who had "procured a chic and beautiful and witty setting for this conjunction of St. Gertrude and St. Cecelia." Olin Downes of the New York *Times* took the occasion rather more seriously as a guardian saint of music:

"The words are perfectly wedded to the music, as in no other American opera that had appeared before. And this union has been accomplished with remarkable skill and felicity by the composer.

"For Mr. Virgil Thomson, as an opera composer, is several desirable things. He is not a melodist of any particular invention or distinction, at least in this score. He is not, apparently, a musician with very much resource of harmony or workmanship, altho it is obvious that his syrupy and dulcet consonances are those of deliberate intention. But he is a composer who is far too intelligent and witty to do a thing heavily or in a clumsy and self-conscious manner; and he knows the voice in a most exceptional degree; and—*mirabile dictu*—an American composer has turned up who knows the laws of prosody and can write recitative magnificently. These are indeed significant straws in the windy waste of American opera."

As if this were not enough he reverted to the theme in a later paragraph:

"Whatever is reckoned for or against him, he has produced music which is in the happiest contrast to the labored or lumpish scores by Americans that have been heard of late in and out of the opera house. There is at least a sense of metier, lightness and clarity of statement, and a feeling for scene. The method may be derivative. It may remind the listener of the kind of thing that old Satie and 'the six' were doing, and Paris tiring of, ten years ago. And that is the kind of thing that can quickly become tiresome.

"But let us give praise for an American composer who can laugh, and write a melodic line, and set a very difficult text with absolute virtuosity, and combine his art so fittingly with that of his gifted colleagues of the theater."

Biography Slackened Up

The stock-market crash had one unexpected effect in the field of literature. It slowed up the stream of biographies by which we had been inundated. This stream was due to the success of Lytton Strachey, thinks M. R. Werner, writing in *The Nation* (New York). After him innumerable writers who had never done biography before took to writing various lives and tried to season their dullness with dashes of Strachey salt. In the Stock Market Age three or four lives of the same person would come out at the same time, and if the tide had continued Mr. Werner fears a biography schedule would have had to be added to the protective tariff, and visiting foreigners would have had to be told to lecture if they must but any attempt to write the life of Abraham Lincoln or Carl Laemmle would result in deportation. The stock-market crash obviated such a necessity, and interest in biography is once more settling to its natural level.

Emil Ludwig recently announced that he had given up biography because it had become an industry. The late Gamaliel Bradford is regarded now as "one of the few modern biographers of any importance."

Hervey Allen Sells in England

"Anthony Adverse" is reported standing second in the best-seller class in England. Eric Linklater, author of the joyous "Juan in America," leads with his latest book "Magnus Merriman."

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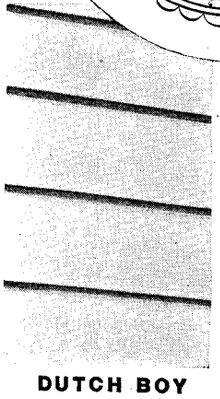
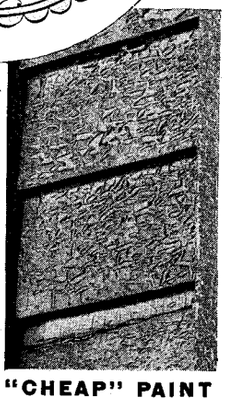
A house worth calling "HOME" is worth protecting with Dutch Boy



DUTCH BOY

After 3 years. Locality, same as "cheap" paint job. Cost $172 or $57 per year. Paint still good. Won't need burning off at repaint time.



"CHEAP" PAINT

After 1½ years. First cost $160. Burning off $75. Total $235 or $156 per year. New priming coat will be needed; still more cost.

Home is "where your heart is", whether it be a cottage hidden in the woods or a substantial dwelling in a pleasant suburb.

And the well-loved home deserves the best you can give it, even in paint. "Cheap" paint, false in promise and poor in performance, just isn't appropriate for a house worth calling "Home". Dutch Boy White-Lead, unlike "cheap" paint, makes no promise that it can't deliver.

The Truth About Paint

See the examples at the left: two similar houses in the same Ohio city. The initial cost of the "cheap" paint job was $12 less than the Dutch Boy job. Now it is $63 *more!* And, when it's repainted, a new priming coat will be needed. That will add still more to the cost.

The Dutch Boy job still has a lot of wear in it. Furthermore, at repaint time, the owner will need to pay for no burning and scraping. Nor for a new priming coat, either.

Dutch Boy does not crack and scale. Instead, it resists the weather...wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, perfect surface for new paint.

If your home needs painting, entrust the job to a Dutch Boy painter. He studies your house, mixes Dutch Boy to meet the requirements of your particular job and tints it to the color you specify. No one knows paint like a painter.

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DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

Good Paint's Other Name

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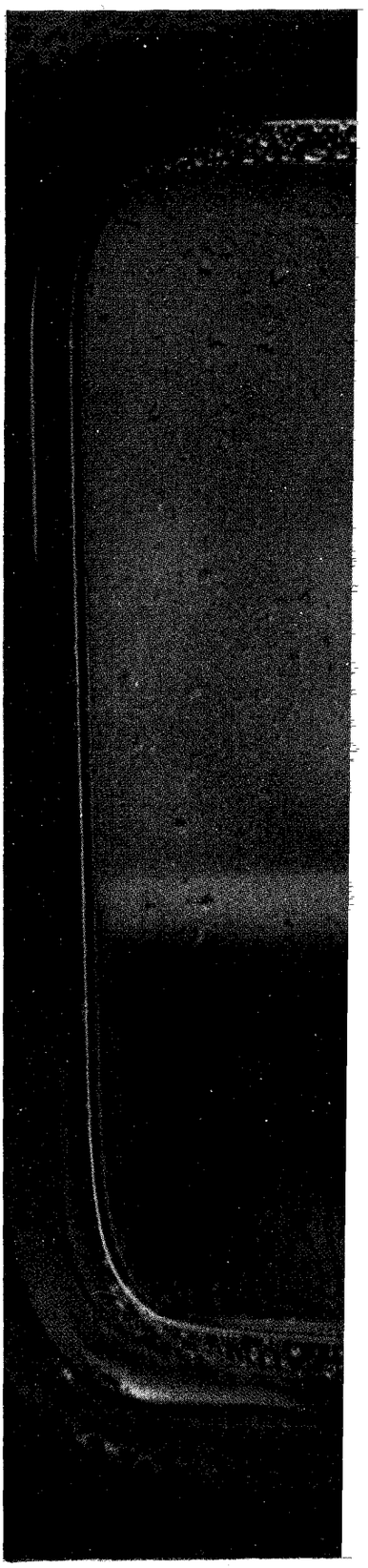
Smiling in the r



EVEN when rain pelts against the windows of your car, you'll be dry and comfortable inside if your car has Fisher No Draft Ventilation. You can open one of those smart Ventipanes just a little, and out goes the stuffy air, in comes the pure fresh air, without drafts or any splatter of raindrops. This helps to keep the inside of the windshield clear for folks in the front seat, which certainly makes driving safer. And it keeps little folks in back seats from being chilled by drafts, or getting all hot and squirmy and restless. In fact, it would be hard for anyone to get tired of riding in the smart, strong, safe new Body by Fisher. The seats are wider, deeper—the cushions more luxuriously restful—the whole interior noticeably more spacious. That's one of the first things which will impress you, when you see and examine any of the new General Motors cars.

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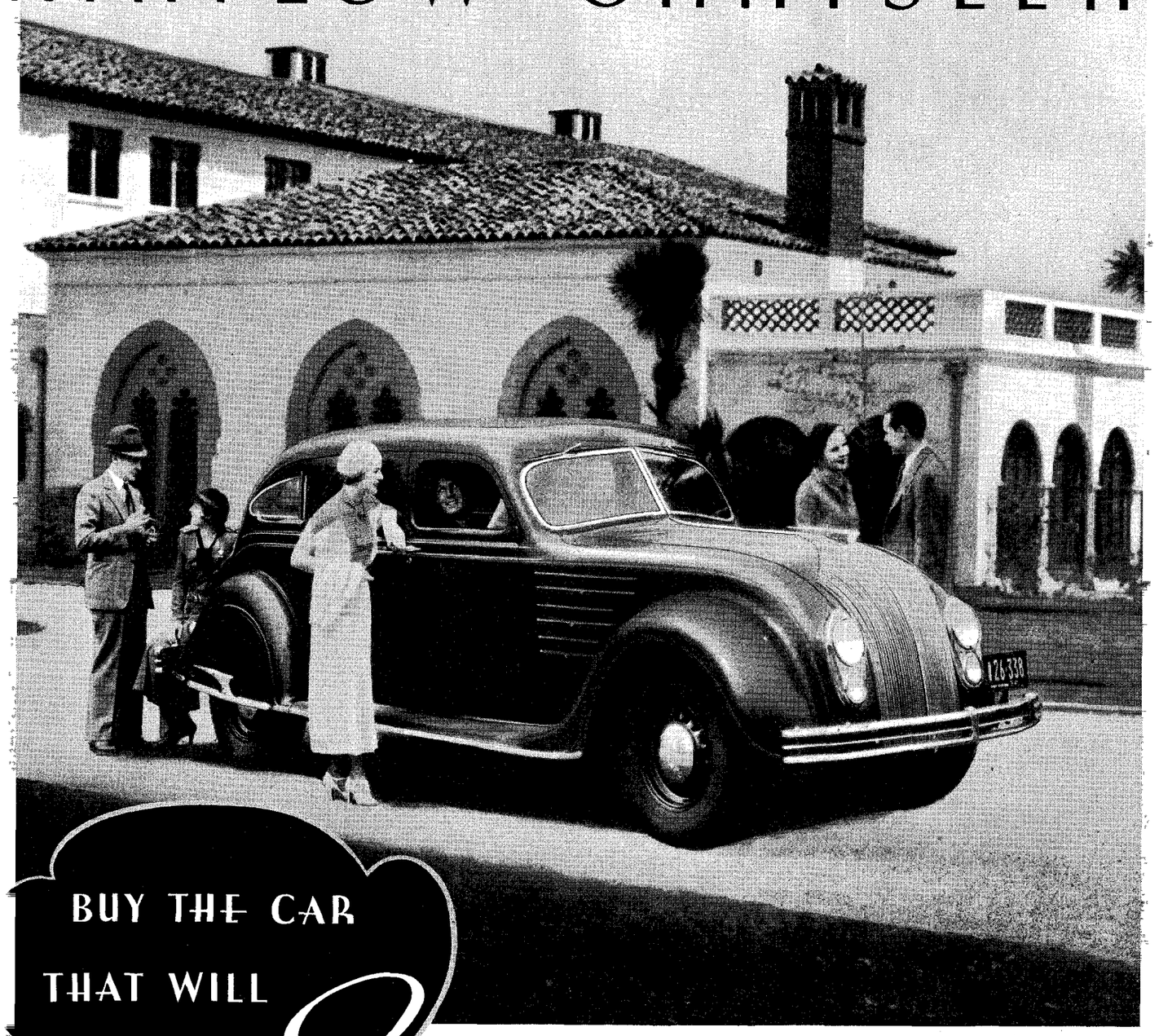

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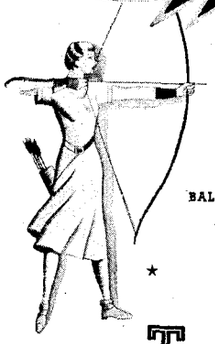

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Rugger Rises in the Land of Football

No Blocking, No Forward Passing, Always the Best Man's Ball, and Always Fun—Rugby, With Its Kaleidoscopic Swirl of Action, Baffles the Football Fan

By George Trevor

DOUBTLESS the average American's definition of Rugby would run like this—"Oh, yes, you mean the game Tom Brown played in his school days." Every Yank reared on English B6 took his exercise vicariously when doughty Tom booted one into touch or as scrum half, ran hard for the corner. I'm afraid, however, that the ordinary run of the mine American knows almost as little about Rugby as the average Britisher does about our bone crunching game. Well, I won't be technical. The three primary points of cleavage that hit a partizan between the eyes are: 1. No interference (blocking) allowed in Rugby; 2. No passing the ball forward — that would outrage England's sacred on-side rule; 3. No continuity of possession guaranteed in Rugby to either side.

© Sport & General, London

Action! Headed for the turf as the ball starts back

Those three negatives can't help staggering a Yank, particularly the first and last provisions. He admits that our forward pass is an artificial bit of tinkering introduced to open up the game. He could do without that, but blocking! Well, interference is "out" in rugger. Nobody runs ahead of the tackler to knock the latter for a loop. He'd be offside if he did and anyhow "cutting 'em down" isn't tolerated. We Americans think of the backs who don't happen to be carrying the ball on a given play as potential "blackjacks." The English think of them as potential ball carriers. Our idea is to throw a cordon of blockers ahead of the carrier; the Rugby scheme is to have confederates trailing the ball-toter's elbow, arranged in echelon, each one a few strides behind his predecessor and a bit outside, for the purpose of free lateral maneuver. There's no such thing as "opening a hole" in Rugby because there's no defensive line to punch a hole through! Still more astonishing to Americans is the thought that neither side "owns" the ball until it is heeled or hooked out of the scrum, that queer turtle-back shaped pack of milling forwards, each set seeking to kick the ball back mule-fashion to a waiting halfback. Here's another shock for American football addicts weaned on the slogan—"hold the ball." That's just what you mustn't do after being fairly tackled in rugger. "Get rid of the ball quick!" is jolly good Rugby procedure—slip it to a confederate when you feel a tackler's arms tighten about your thighs.

There's no percentage in fighting for ownership of a loose ball because if it be ruled dead in the field of play it is tossed in between the interlocked scrum lines by the referee and either side may hook it out. Get this—there's no such thing as "Harvard's ball" or "Yale's ball" in a Rugby game. It's "Oxford's ball" only as long as an Oxford man happens to have it and the play is in progress. Assuming that he is downed with the ball "frozen" in his possession (a rare occurrence), then Cambridge might heel the ball out of the next scrum as easily as Oxford. The big point is that there's *no* Rugby guarantee of possession saying, in effect, "You have four chances to gain ten yards; if you make your distance you get another four chances, and so on to a touchdown."

No "continuity of possession" means no down field parades, slow yet inexorable, as in our Yankee game. On the contrary, Rugby resembles hockey in its kaleidoscopic swirl of action, its sequential ebb and flow of the tide. Once started, a game of rugger just "flows" like water poured from a bowl. Somehow it seems much more natural, instinctive, and casual than the highly synthetic, intense form of modified war that we call football.

Unquestionably Rugby is more fun for the player than is its American prototype. The ban on blocking would suffice in itself to make the English game a pleasanter recreational sport. Blocking—the physical operation of slinging one's body across an opponent's in such a way as to level him temporarily—is the very touchstone of American football. Blocking is probably responsible for more injuries and far more unpleasant consequences than any other feature of the American game. Most boys loathe it.

The Rugby player wears no armor—no kidney pads, thigh guards, shoulder harness, knee braces, etc.—because he doesn't have to knock anybody down. A plain jersey, a pair of shorts, half length socks and cleated shoes complete the rugger player's modest kit. Contrast this economical outlay with the orchidaceous budget of any American University player's elaborate equipment. He is indeed a modernistic prototype of the coal scuttle-casqued Black Knight!

Whether Rugby has as much crowd-appeal as our game is dubious despite the huge crowds that turn out at Twickenham. Certainly rugger is a far less satisfying sport to write about. You can chart an American football game for posterity as you would a famous battle, noting each detail for future surveys. Fancy trying to diagram a rugger match! As well try to chart the progress of the puck up and down a hockey rink!

Watching our American game you feel the grip of something as clearly chiseled as Greek Tragedy. Each team is operating according to a premeditated plan not of the boys' own making. In Rugby everything seems fortuitous and accidental. There's no rime or reason to the trend of events; no expert fencing for position by two rival armies; no gradual building up to a climax thrust, but instead a haphazard, crazyquilt patchwork of slanting puntings, oblique flank runs, and foot dribbling. But if the whole thing frankly does remind

(Continued on page 31)

Funds for Rugby Matches

With the full approval of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, The Literary Digest invites those sportsmen among its readers, who would have a part in establishing Rugby in America, to contribute to the financing of the matches which will be played by the Cambridge University fifteen against Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and an All-East team in April. The English team has already advanced funds to cover its expenses to this country. Any surplus funds remaining after the expenses of the matches have been met will be used to further the development of international Rugby in which American teams will have a part.

(Checks should be made payable to: The Literary Digest Rugby Fund, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

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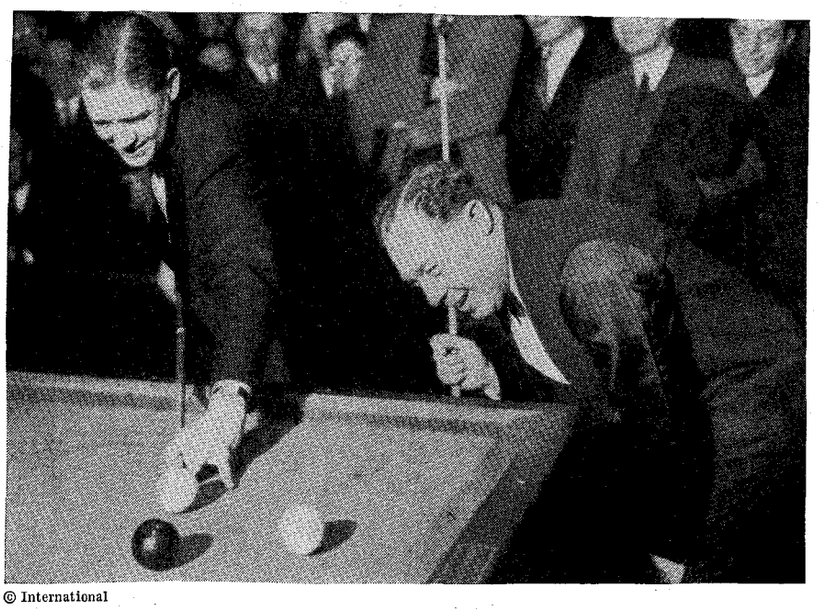
The Trend in Billiards

By Lincoln A. Werden

THERE was a time when it was customary for your host, once the cordial was served, to invite you to a game of billiards. But for several reasons the billiard games have been in the doldrums in recent years and it is a rare discovery to find a billiard room in the home of a friend.



© International

Two three-cushion champions meet. Johnny Layton (right) defeats Welker Cochran (left), the defending champion, for the world's title

There is, or was, "straight rail" billiards, now practically obsolete, in which points were made when the cue ball caromed off the other two object balls. As the ardent enthusiasts admit, this really wasn't "much of a game."

On the other hand there is "balkline." Balkline requires skill and necessitates from five to ten years before one acquires any sort of proficiency. It is to straight rail billiards something of what contract bridge is to euchre.

A Hard Game

To play balkline on the regulation five by ten foot billiard table, lines of chalk (or the balk lines) are drawn at definite distances from the cushion or edge. In "eighteen-one" balkline, the distance is eighteen inches. The "one" indicates that in order to score a point, one object ball, at least, must be driven out of the chalked areas on each stroke. An adept player controls them so they roll out and then come back into this restricted space. In "eighteen-two" balkline, the same is true except that the "two" signifies the player need only drive one ball out on every two strokes, thus making the game easier.

However, there are two other games that are more in vogue at present. One of them is "pocket billiards," nothing more than what has been generally identified as "pool." Unfortunately, the word "pool," or rather such places known as "pool parlors," became discredited in the American mind. The manufacturers of billiard equipment realized this and while sponsoring other changes also transformed "pool" into "pocket billiards."

Altho not as old as the other games, three-cushion billiards or "three-cushions," as it is known, has gained tremendously in popularity since it was first introduced some twenty years ago. Three-cushions appeals to those who regard pocket billiards as an elementary game, because it enables the player to profit by good shot-making, allows him an opportunity of establishing a defense in a game against a stronger adversary and also involves the fascinating uncertainty of luck.

Before the second object ball is hit, the player must have previously struck three cushions as well as the other object ball with the cue ball. Calling for the constant use of angles, most of the leading players employ what is known as the "system" to chart their shots with a mathematical exactness that is made possible by the use of the diamond markings installed for that purpose along the border of the table.

"There is also this to remember about three-cushions," said world's champion Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Missouri, recently, "and that is the player is always thinking of three things while playing. First of all it is the next shot he will attempt, second he is considering how many points he has scored and, third, he will try to leave the balls in such a position that it will be difficult for his opponent on coming to the table to score."

As severe a blow as the economic situation has dealt to the growth of billiards of late years as well as the fact that many other games, particularly bridge, according to Willie Hoppe (the famous one-time "boy wonder" who started playing billiards at the age of eight), have been a source of great competition, still some sanguine hopes are held for the future. The change in social life, with men gathering at their clubs or fraternal organizations, instead of at the speakeasy, is viewed as a boon to billiards.

Most of the dominating figures in billiards at present have been prominent for years. Hoppe is forty-six, Layton is forty-seven, Welker Cochran, San Francisco's star, is thirty-seven, Jake Schaefer is thirty-nine, Alfredo De Oro, the Cuban veteran, is seventy-one.

A Young Player

But there is one young player who may yet occupy a conspicuous rôle in the carom games. Studious-looking, bespectacled Jasper (Jay) Nathan Bozeman, Jr., born in Amarillo, Texas, resides now in Vallejo, California. Winner of the national amateur three-cushion championship at twenty-one, he is now twenty-seven and is considered as one of the most "natural" players the game has seen.

Sharing his love for billiards with that for the outdoors, he spends much time along the streams of his native State, likes to pack a gun and stalk for deer. Auburn-haired Bozeman believes, too, that more young players should be attracted to the game and he hopes the sport will enlist their support as golf has.

What the game definitely needs, in Hoppe's opinion, is the key by which every other sport has flourished—youth and personality. Golf had Francis Ouimet and Bobby Jones; tennis, Bill Tilden; polo, Devereux Milburn and Tommy Hitchcock. In each case the imagination of the sports-loving public was aroused as a new hero led the way.

Sports For All

The commendable policy of "athletics for all" is no more the sole property of Yale and Harvard's "House Plans" than is the policy of "football for a few" the sole property of colleges a little nearer the Pacific. The sports columnist of the University of Wisconsin *Daily Cardinal* cites evidence:

"The 'sports for all' program has taken definite steps upward in dormitory and independent circles, especially in the latter group. Two years ago only one or two independent groups participated in intramural athletics. Despite the meager facilities provided in the armory, twenty-eight independent basketball teams entered competition this year. Not only that, but seventeen groups organized teams and entered touch football. More than these are expected in baseball." And in some cases, the fraternities at Wisconsin are reported to have discouraged possible varsity material from going out for varsity sports in order not to make these men ineligible for interfraternity and intramural sports.

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Figure Skating, Ballet of the Ice

The Grace and Rhythm of the Dance Find Expression in the Artistry of a Master of the Silver Blades

A whistle ended the period. The Princeton and Toronto teams left the ice in Madison Square Garden after the beginning of a game that produced a fast, smashing brand of hockey that would have done credit to any teams that ever played in that famous arena of sport. A Negro orchestra struck up a tune down at one end of the ice. A radio amplifier bawled an announcement: "The members of the New York Skating Club will give a free exhibition of their art."

The merest splinter of a tow-headed boy glided out onto the ice; he whirled, leaped, and flew through his figures with all the grace and feathery silence of a preying hawk; he bowed and fairly flowed backwards to lean against the iron bar of the hockey nets and smile a boyish gratitude for as much earnest applause as ever greeted one of Ching Johnson's murderous marches down the ice against enemies of the Rangers.

A hockey fan—professional, college, or grade school brand—can stomach bull fights, cock fights, and bear-baiting and boo the three of them in favor of a hockey game. They like to see bangs and hear bruises and they usually insist on having both when they pay to get into Madison Square Garden. That young figure skater—Robin Lee, he was—had to have something to earn such an expression of approval. Robin Lee does have something, in very large portions for so small a container.

Wide World

Robin Lee, 14, Middle Atlantic Senior Figure Skating Champion

Robin Lee was born just about fourteen years ago out in St. Paul, Minnesota, the rearing ground of many excellent jumpers and spinners in American figure skating. To-day a ninety-five-pound pupil in New York Public School No. 95, Robin Lee wears the Middle Atlantic senior skating crown, child king of American figure skating's most unruly territory. One of the ablest teachers of the art, Norval Baptie, pays young Lee as generous a tribute as ever master paid pupil: "I have taught Robin a few things," says Baptie, "as most of the instructors have. But to-day he can teach us. Among all the Americans, he is the one that might one day win the world's championship."

Skating is ancient, but figure skating, as subjected to quite definite rules by an international governing body, is quite modern, having originated in the nineteenth century. But like the ballet and other things we don't understand, figure skating has found progress and popularity rather elusive in America. However, there is now a continent spanning arc of skating clubs from Los Angeles through Duluth to Baltimore that supports figure skating in this country. Speed skating and hockey still dominate the ice but figure skating is entering upon its day.

The art of figure skating, far more difficult than dancing, begins in the design of the blade that bears the skater through the figures. The blade of the figure skate has less radius, less of it touches the ice, and it is appreciably more of a rocker than the blade of either the hockey skate or the speed skate. That "rocker" blade, and two inches of saw-teeth on the toe, enable the figure skater the better to execute his intricate patterns on the ice.

In general, women make better skaters than men—grace, poise, balance are their natural lot. Maribelle Vinson, who recently placed fifth in the world championships at Oslo, Norway, leads the list. And there are many young girls who are "naturals," among them: Joan Tozzer and Polly Blodgett of Boston, Virginia Hoyt and Audrey Peppe of New York City.

Many experts agree that the most sensational figure skater, man or woman, in America is Evelyn Chandler of New York City. She combines both grace and power in her superb leaps and spins.

To-day, March 10, the finals of the National Championships in Philadelphia will climax a year that has seen figure skating begin to attract a large and appreciative audience, a year that has seen sporting editors add such technical bits to their vocabulary as this:

"Young Lee executed faultlessly the difficult Lutz and back loop jumps, slow roe-spread spins, inside forward counter-jumps, the Salchow jump changed to a Jackson Haynes in combination and he finished with a toe scratch doubled with the Alex Paulsen."

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Rugger Rises in America

(Continued from page 27)

Americans of a free-for-all scramble on the village green they have only to try and play advanced Rugby against the invading members of the Cambridge University side to realize the wealth of subtle nuances in technique which distinguish the Varsity Blue from the ex-Yankee football player who'd like to pick up rugger overnight.

In Rugby the passing is lateral instead of forward and the trend is toward the "touch" lines (side lines to you and me). One weakness of rugger is the time lost when the ball goes over the boundary. There is more tossing of the ball and less dodging when cornered than in our game. Naturally the tackling is sloppy in Rugby. You wouldn't hurl yourself wholeheartedly at a runner if you knew his one idea was to slip the ball to a confederate, eh?

Altho rugger stresses team play it gives amazing free scope to personal initiative and individuality. Anybody can carry the ball and does at the most unexpected moments, something that should interest the utterly neglected Yankee guard and tackle.

Among the many charms of Rugby, the greatest is its delightful informality. For example, any group of youngish commuters out of New York or Chicago on the 5:15 could, if they had played rugger at various colleges, choose up sides on reaching their destination and organize an impromptu scrub game—no signals to learn, no assignments to master, nobody to knock down! They might be total strangers or soft in muscle—no matter as long as they had a love for the game and wind enough to sustain it.

Rugger is no pink tea party. It looks almost as rough as our game—sans the armor, remember—and allows no substitutions. If a man is hurt his side continues one short. There's an idea to make old Pop Warner's mane bristle. Say, I can read your thoughts—"why doesn't some Rugby fifteen deliberately try to cripple their opponents?" I guess the best answer to that instinctive question is that the game of Rugby means more to English boys than victory does.

SPORTS CALENDAR

Golf

March 12-16: Women's Championship, Pebble Beach, Del Monte, California.

Motor-boating

March 10-11: International Regatta, Palm Beach, Florida.
March 16-17: International Regatta, Miami, Florida.

Polo

March 17: Finals Senior Championship, flat, Del Monte Club, Del Monte, California.

Squash Racquets

March 12: Women's Metropolitan Championship, New York City.
March 16-18: National Doubles Championship, Greenwich, Connecticut.

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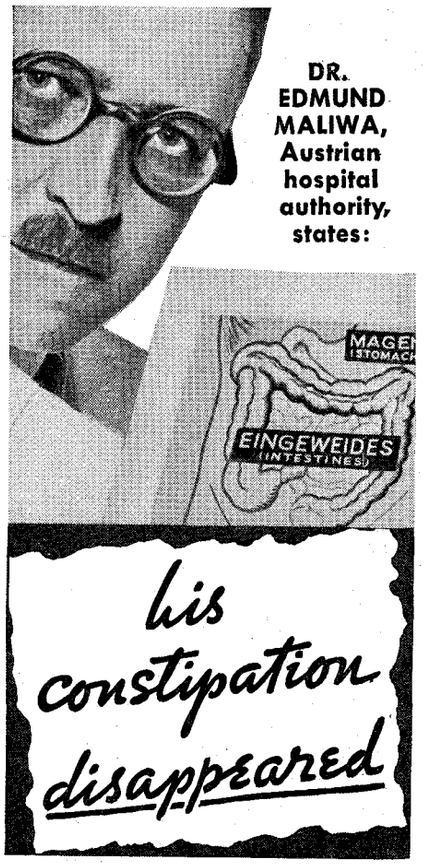

Prof. Dr. Maliwa, Physician-in-Chief of the exclusive Sanatorium Esplanade, near Vienna, describes a typical case:

"PATIENT—age 50—complete lack of appetite—run-down—felt 'stuffed.' The cause was severe constipation . . .

"I ordered him to give up his medicines and advised yeast . . . in a short time his constipation was corrected.

"Headaches, colds, coated tongue, skin troubles and indigestion," states Dr. Maliwa, "indicate *unclean intestines*. In such cases I advise yeast rather than the use of harsh cathartics."

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● **"I was crazy with indigestion—constipation—had awful headaches," *writes* Ancel P. Harvey, *Indianapolis*. "But Fleischmann's Yeast soon relieved me."**

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Mr. Digweed and Mr. Lumb. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.

After many years of story-telling Eden Phillpotts continues to hold his audience without apparent effort. He has been a polar star in literature. You always know where to find him. He has laid the scenes of his novels in a portion of England, mainly Dartmoor, with which he is well acquainted and with which he has familiarized a full generation of readers. About its lonely moors and distinctive types of people he has written in an English which is good enough to seem old-fashioned.

In a recent conversation with Miss Phyllis Bentley, author of that vivid study of mill-town life in Yorkshire, "A Modern Tragedy," I commented on the vogue of the long novel. She thought of it not so much as a vogue as an indication that at last authors were beginning to concentrate on scenes and situations in which they had expert knowledge. It was, she believed, a wholesome protest against the flippancy of those who rushed hither and yon for a brief season and forthwith published "authoritative" novels. She herself is specializing in Yorkshire, home of her childhood.

Mr. Phillpotts has stuck to Dartmoor, with a few excursions to simple folk in other neighborhoods. In recognition of the constancy of his muse and the integrity of his talent I am prompted to signalize the appearance of his latest book. Some months ago he published "Nancy Owlett," a costume romance of the eighteenth century which was elementary in its emotions, having no suggestion of modern complexes, on the contrary embodying a simple, if violent, struggle between right and wrong in easily recognizable types. Later appeared "A Shadow Passes," last of a trilogy about an extraordinary woman of that same Dartmoor country. Now comes "Mr. Digweed and Mr. Lumb." These two elderly bachelors occupied adjoining properties on the "sea-facing wastes of Heathfield Manor," three parts of a mile from the small town of Wellbrook.

"Mr. Benjamin Digweed inhabited 'The Anchorage,' while Mr. Martin Lumb dwelt at 'The Haven.' Each dwelling occupied a spot where the hill-side broke from the woods and moor inland; they stood a hundred yards apart above the dunes; and both possessed an acre of ground, of which half was disposed as a garden of pleasure in front of the house and half planned as a place for vegetables behind it." Neither tenant had a surviving relative. Mr. Digweed, a man in very humble circumstances, lived for his garden. Mr. Lumb, possessed of a competence, was immersed in stamp-collecting. The two became fast friends, meeting "on the common ground of unsociable instincts." Mr. Digweed was cared for by an old woman, who came in the morning and left at noon; she was instructed to see as little of him as possible. Mr. Lumb, believing that discharged convicts should have their chance, had constantly in his employ a former heavyweight prize-fighter who subsequently had taken to house-breaking.

This proved to be a pretty friendship. Mr. Digweed, who because of his poverty was suspected of living mainly on the fish he caught, was often invited to share a meal with his neighbor, but his pride would never let him accept a gift of money. And Samuel Higgs, the ex-prize-fighter, a glutton for manual labor, helped him with the rougher work of the garden. The two men not unlike, save that while Mr. Digweed was smooth-shaven, Mr. Lumb had an impressive gray moustache and an imperial, seemed destined to live out their lives in this peaceful if lonely setting.

But no sooner has this satisfying picture taken hold of the reader than Mr. Digweed disappears, leaving a letter exhibiting gratitude for what his friend has done for him. The gist of it is this: "I am at the end of my resources and, since it has always been an iron rule of conduct with me to beg from no man, two actions alone are left: to accept poor relief and go to the workhouse, or to make my exit." The next day his empty boat had drifted into the shore.

But was this really suicide? Mr. Lumb, knowing his friend, will never believe it. For "sentimental reasons" he begins to cultivate his neighbor's garden and at length moves into his house; still later, strangely enough, he puts his own beloved stamp-collection on the market. It is all very mysterious. The unraveling of the mystery the reader will wish to discover for himself.

Worth Reading

Duranty Reports Russia. Selected by Gustavus Tuckerman, Jr. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.75). Day-by-day articles from Russia to the New York *Times* over a period of twelve years by a talented and fearless correspondent.

The New Capitalism. By James D. Mooney (New York: Macmillan; $3.50). Why high prices and short hours? Technology can keep prices low and thus maintain a spirited demand for manufactured articles—thus the author.

Black River. By Carleton Beals (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $2.50). The author of "The Crime of Cuba" writes a novel of violent action centered on oil scandals in the Mexico of Huerta and Carranza.

Wedding Song. By David Burnham (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50). An impressionistic novel of fashionable, libertine life in Venice.

Whispering Tongues. By Laurence Kirk (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). Obscure murders in a peaceful English village—a good detective story.

The American Adventure. By M. J. Bonn. Translated by Mabel Brailsford (New York: John Day; $2.50). American forces, economic and social, surveyed by a former rector of the Berlin Academy of Commerce.

Bloody Mary's. By Geoffrey Dennis (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.50). A remarkable story of life in a small boys' school in England thirty years ago.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Whatever one's religion this sight carries its impressive influence. From *The Commonweal* (New York):

CHAPEL OF THE PERPETUAL ADORATION

BY WILBUR UNDERWOOD

We turn from noisy streets, the hurrying band,
The tread of restless feet that never cease,
Push back a leathern door and sudden stand
In silence, awe and unimagined peace.

Behind a grille a myriad quivering flames,
Two kneeling white-robed nuns and high above
A gleaming golden monstrance that enframes
The moonbright body of Eternal Love.

Nuns kneel in adoration night and day
Like incense rise their prayers unceasingly
With face unveiled before their Lord they pray
Atoning for the world's impurity.

Daylong in streams sad, troubled beings stop
To light a taper in the hallowed place
And pray; and as they pray their burdens drop;
The peace past understanding lights each face.

Christ's Brides keep watch for us; and not in vain
Their holy aid; in that inviolate air
Temptation dies, fade life's dark care and pain
Lost in exalting power of their prayer.

Eternal Love, that stooped in human guise,
Unseal our blinded eyes that we may see
Eternal things and pray, awake and wise
With these Thy watchers in Gethsemane.

Change the place and this nostalgic poem stands for many yearning souls. In *Wings* (New York):

OLD ANGLESEY

BY EDITH MOODY RITTENOUR

Sometimes my heart goes questing
In an island aeons old,
Where the moors are gay with heather
And the gorse's crusted gold—
Where moated castles whisper
Their tales through dusty mold.

I pray before my passing
This cherished dream comes true:
May I feel a bracing moorwind
As the ship is pushing through
To the land where lichened turrets
Contrast the "merry blue."

My mother's English father
Enjoyed the new world's way,
But forests filled with music
Could never quite allay
His eager homesick longing
In the time of whitened may.

O many a prescient April
Has changed the linnet's plume,
A thousand moorland breezes
Have loved the hawthorn bloom,
While grass has grown and withered
Above his western tomb.

I pray that some tomorrow
I'll see the flowers throng
The heath and down and moorland
For which he used to long—
I'd love the bluebells springing
From a night bird's tender song!

In that joy-haloed moment
When storied fields appear,
A mist of tears will silver
The blossoms he held dear
In the quaintly bordered meadows
Of pastoral Leicestershire.

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April 11—May 9

PRES. HARDING March 21—April 18
PRES. ROOSEVELT April 4—May 2

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Topics in Brief

MR. INSULL remains in Greece—also in Dutch.—*Manchester Union.*

"SPIRITS Boost Revenue" . . . Yep, and revenue boosts spirits.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

WHAT, by the way, has become of that plan for a United States of Europe?—*Detroit Free Press.*

AT any rate, the citizen who asserts we don't have any more old-fashioned winters has been silenced.—*Indianapolis News.*

INTEREST in spiritualism is reviving. That's quite natural as the ghost is walking more regularly.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

PERHAPS what is needed is a law requiring purchasers of securities to sit at a table while giving their order.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

"THE auto industry," says a trade barometer, "records a 78 per cent. jump." Heaven help the pedestrian with arthritis.—*Detroit News.*

THE American people ate four billion pounds more meat in 1933 than they ate in 1932. The soup is thickening.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

IT always seems sort of foolish to us for a town as wide open as New York City to give to a visitor the key to the city.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THE stock exchanges, reports an observer, are skating on thin ice. Formed, obviously, by Washington's coolness toward pools.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IN Ohio a man is suing for divorce because his wife threw a pie at him. Of course, it's self-evident that he's no politician.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE Mikado is reported to have called in an expert to explain the effects of dollar devaluation. What, if you please, is the expert's address?—*Portland Oregonian.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has agreed to act as arbiter in the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. A man has to have something to do with his afternoons.—*The New Yorker.*

A RADIO invention makes it possible to control a driverless automobile. And now we want an invention that will control a car with the driver in it.—*San Diego Union.*

SUCH consistency. Charles Ponzi is released from jail and the United States may seek to deport him. Samuel Insull is abroad and this country is trying to import him.—*Miami Herald.*

FROM the little we have been able to gather from those who may know less, we believe short selling is the sale of stocks you don't own when you fail to persuade the sucker to buy the stocks you do own.—*New Orleans States.*

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When Clock Strikes Forty

The athlete is old at forty, when the professional or business man is just getting really started. Most big-league baseball careers end with the thirties. And so we find two veteran pitchers hanging up their gloves this spring after a score of seasons apiece on the mound.

Eppa Jeptha Rixey, southpaw star of the Cincinnati Reds, is forty-three. He feels athletic old-age coming on and has decided to drop out now rather than to try to struggle through another season. Even older is "Red" Faber, the last surviving spit-ball pitcher of the American League. After twenty consecutive seasons with the Chicago White Sox, after pitching 669 major-league games, he finds the grind has "gotten too tough" and like Rixey voluntarily resigns.

As these veterans drop out, entering the fatal forties, a few of like venerable age continue active. There is pitcher Sam Jones of the White Sox, who will soon be forty-two, and Dazzy Vance who, at forty-one, expects to come back as a member of the Cincinnati staff. Burleigh Grimes and Jess Haines, both nearly forty-one, have signed up with the Cardinals. "Rabbit" Maranville, perennially young, will be in the Braves' infield at forty-one and will probably be the spark-plug of the team.

Two old timers, Jack Quinn, forty-nine, and Clarence Mitchell, forty-three, will play on the Pacific Coast, and from California comes an invitation to Babe Ruth, just forty, to prolong his athletic youth by playing a season with a California team. But Babe Ruth's boss, Colonel Ruppert, expects the Babe to play with the Yankees as long as he is able to play at all.

The Natchez Trace

Back in pioneer days when the first boatmen made their way with their crude produce-laden craft down the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans the Natchez Trace played a large part. This was an overland route of about 550 miles, the merest trace through woods and swamps from Nashville to Natchez. It ran through country that is now Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and now the Congressmen from those three States are seeking an appropriation of $25,000,000 for rebuilding the Natchez Trace as a military highway.

In Mississippi, the Jackson *Daily News*, which backs up the project, reflects on the bloodsoaked history of that famous pioneer route, infested with hostile Indians, and even more savage highwaymen. The old boatmen, as we are reminded, "could easily navigate downstream, but coming upstream was difficult, so they returned to their homes via the Natchez Trace, usually carrying their money sewn up in raw hides, an uneasy burden, and for two-score years they were the easy prey of bandits like the Harpes, Hares, Masons, Murrels, and others of lesser fame who mercilessly shot down their victims, gutted the bodies, filled abdominal cavities with rocks or gravel, and threw the cadavers into rivers or creeks where they sank never to rise again."

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Privations of Our Diplomats Revealed in Official Inquiry

Exorbitant salaries have never been paid to members of the United States Foreign Service. It has long been a recognized fact that ambassadorships are positions for men of wealth who can afford to contribute their personal funds for the administration of an embassy. Not, however, until the sensational reports of the closed hearings on the State Department appropriations revealed suicides, insanity, nervous breakdowns, broken homes and privation of many kinds among the higher as well as the lower orders of the Foreign Service did the American public become advised as to the conditions existing among its foreign representatives.

These tragic revelations are attributed to inadequate salaries and the more recent currency fluctuations. Such a deep effect did these harrowing revelations have that the House took only a short time to pass the McReynolds bill to increase the remuneration of the personnel of the Foreign Service men abroad. It is estimated that $7,000,000 will be utilized to give State Department men the "real wages" intended for them in the foreign posts when Congress fixed their salaries in terms of the American dollar. The bill must still pass the Senate and meet with Presidential approval.

The facts of this unhappy picture were assembled by Wilbur J. Carr, assistant Secretary of State, from reports made to the Department. Even before last year, Mr. Carr told a sub-committee, it "was notorious" that American salaries were inadequate to maintain affairs and employees abroad on a proper basis. Resignations were frequent; morale shattered. The State Department in 1929 asked Congress for remedial legislation which was granted, only to be wiped out by economy legislation, which in addition to the pay cuts, abolished all post and representation allowances, reduced by 65 per cent. allowances for rent, heat and light of living quarters, suspended all promotions and subjected government employees to an income tax, altho unofficial Americans living abroad are relieved from payment of income taxes on incomes earned abroad.

Together with the depreciation in the dollar, it has resulted in some cases in a 60 per cent. decrease in salary, whereas living conditions have not changed perceptibly. Examples of the privation which Foreign Service officers were contending with were put into the record from letters received from abroad.

From Trieste the Consul wrote that "cream may no longer be purchased for coffee; eggs must be used sparingly; cigarettes, forty cents per package, must be purchased on rare occasions . . ." From Buenos Aires an officer wrote: "to keep out of debt I have found it necessary to send my wife and baby to the United States . . . I sold my car . . . and have living with me another officer who helps share the household expenses."

The Consul at Izmir, Turkey, reported that a clerk had developed insanity, "unquestionably precipitated by the combined

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effect of unfavorable reports concerning the health of his mother and the recent heavy reductions worked in his income . . ."

From Ambassador Claude G. Bowers at Madrid came this protest:

"I find that I am paying out of my salary, reduced 41 not 15 per cent., for the doorman of the Chancellery and the night watchman. I am writing the Department that this is intolerable and that I shall expect the Government to pay the salaries of necessary government officials and attachés."

The Minister Resident in Bagdad reported he had to take his children out of school and that "it is now necessary to have all my secretaries live with me in order that we may all thus be able to reduce our housekeeping expenses." He further declared himself unable to pay his insurance premiums . . . "after more than twenty-eight years of service."

An officer in England didn't complain primarily because "my wife is doing everything but the washing and she will do that if necessary," but because some in his office "are wanting food and are having to do without proper nourishment."

Jesse Isidor Straus, Ambassador to France, reported that the net income of every Foreign Service officer and clerk has been reduced more than 50 per cent. since 1902, whereas the French cost of living has increased from the index number of 107 to 108. The rental costs in France increased 20 per cent. through the decline of the dollar.

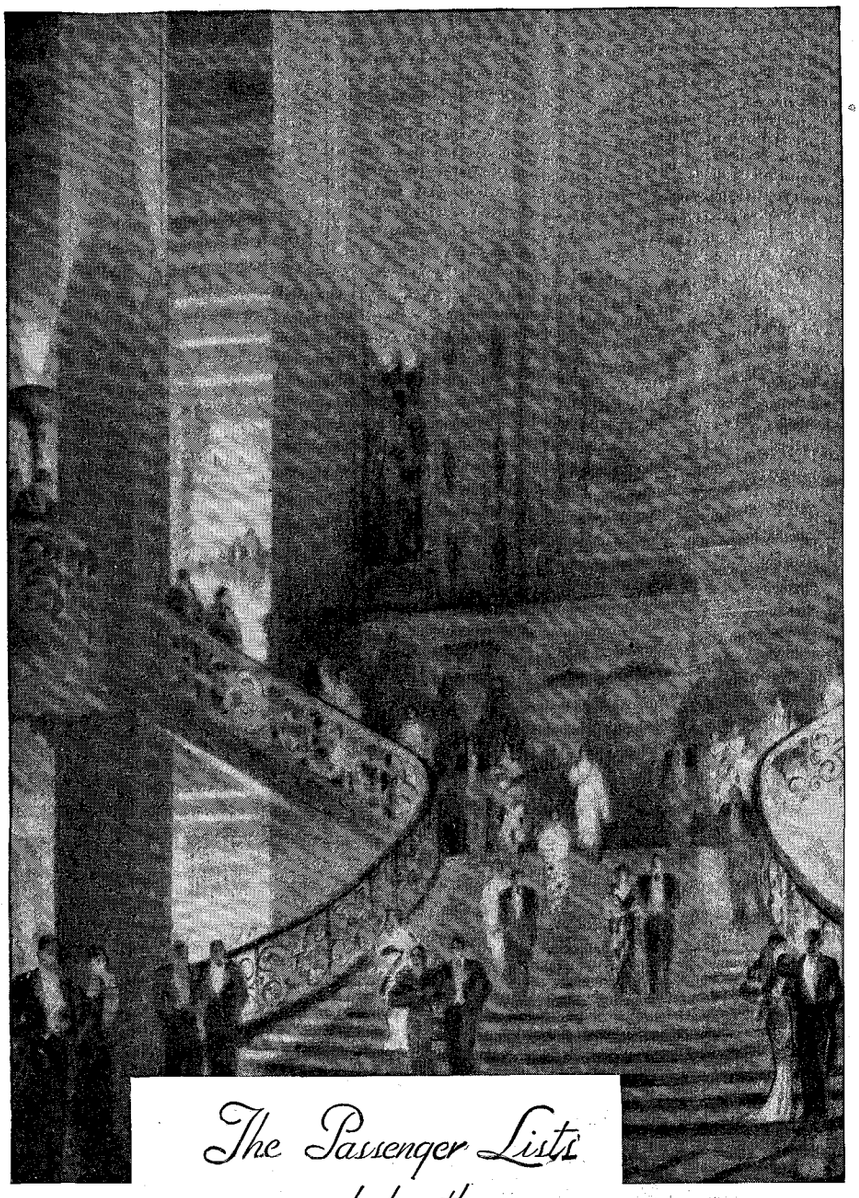
The Minister of Sweden, Laurence A. Steinhardt, warned against the "complete demoralization of the morale of the Foreign Service that is bound to result from a continuation of these unintended, unjust and hard conditions. The collapse of the Foreign Service in the face of present world conditions could but be fraught with serious menace to the best interests of the United States."

The above are excerpts from reports made public a month ago. Added to this *The Christian Science Monitor* published "Diplomacy in Rags," a series of nine authoritative and convincing articles by Nicholas Roosevelt, former American Minister to Hungary, making clear the gross injustice of the treatment of the foreign representatives of the United States by the Government. These articles have attracted national attention.

"An officer's utility," declared Mr. Roosevelt, "is largely destroyed if, for the sake of economy, he isolates himself from his fellow citizens and fails to maintain his social relations with foreigners. The dignity of his office alone requires that this be done appropriately, even if simply.

"To-day, vast and highly complicated problems which affect American interests closely take the time of American representatives in various quarters of the world."

Such editorial opinion as commented on the financial difficulties of our foreign officers were practically unanimous in demanding a "new deal" for these officers. Whether the Senate will follow suit and make the adjustments which the House has already authorized remains to be seen.



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On the Current Screen

Film producers, being naturally imitative, have a way of following in each other's footsteps. Looking about them wistfully, in the hope of getting a good idea, they discover that a neighboring magnate has decided upon a certain type of story and proceed to make a picture based on the same subject. Thus we have film cycles, dealing with topics ranging from American gang exploits to romantic adventures of Russian Empresses. No strict rule, it is true, can be laid down about these cycles, but in general one thing can be said—after about two pictures have been made dealing with one particular subject or background, the third is likely to seem just a trifle weak.

The latest cycle, tho, offers a definite exception to this rule. Recently the cinema magnates decided, possibly by chance, that it would be a fine idea to film some stories against the background of a passenger bus, with the characters consisting of travelers bent on long-distance pilgrimages. The plan was to use the familiar "Grand Hotel" formula, which has recently been employed with varying effect against the setting of such traveling hostelries as transoceanic liners, passenger planes and railroads. The first two films about journey by bus were far from being dramatic triumphs, suggesting chiefly that buses are possibly not the most comfortable means of transportation known to man. Now, however, a picture called **It Happened One Night (AAA*)** has been released and it proves to be a highly diverting comedy, skilfully directed and attractively played. A lively and not too melodramatic comedy about the "Taming of the Shrew" adventures of a runaway heiress and a romantic newspaperman, journeying by bus from Miami to New York, the film, despite excessive length, is one of the most entertaining of recent photoplays. The cast is headed by Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable and Walter Connolly. The director is Frank Capra, who made the successful "Lady for a Day."

* * *

The Mystery of Mr. X (AAA)—A highly entertaining detective tale, dealing with the adventures of a dashing young jewel thief, who was suspected by Scotland Yard of being the mysterious slayer of eight policemen and who had to find the real killer to save himself. The film has a strain of engaging, if not too uplifting, comedy and it is well acted by a cast headed by Robert Montgomery.

© Columbia Pictures

Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Roscoe Karns, and a passenger in a bus scene from "It Happened One Night"

* * *

Death Takes a Holiday (AAA)—A well acted and beautifully produced film version of the stage fantasy about Death's three-day vacation in an Italian villa and the girl who fell in love with him there. A morbid drama, with a certain unmerited pretension to intellectual import, it is not satisfying in its treatment of its theme, but it is superior to the run of films. Frederic March is good in the title rôle.

* * *

Hips, Hips, Hooray—Wheeler and Woolsey in their familiar type of comedy. The stars are as usual, and three attractive actresses, Dorothy Lee, Thelma Todd and Ruth Etting, are wasted in their support. Routine striving after hilarity. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

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The Secretary of War: A Prophet of the New Deal

(Continued from page 9)

His father, John Dern, and his mother, Elizabeth, were both born in Germany and went as pioneers to Nebraska where George was born on September 9, 1872. After two years at the University of Nebraska the youthful Dern put aside the campus for the mining camps of Utah. The elder Dern had acquired an interest in the Mercur Gold Mining Company and there the future Cabinet officer began as bookkeeper, became treasurer and then at twenty-eight attained the post of general manager of the Consolidated Gold Mines Company.

In this company, the result of a merger which made it the largest gold mine in the State, Mr. Dern turned to engineering and metallurgy. With an associate he invented the Holt-Dern Ore Roaster to extract minerals from low grade ores. It is widely used to-day in many countries.

Mr. Dern began his political life in the State Senate of Utah, serving from 1915 to 1923. A Workmen's Compensation Act was in the liberal legislation which he fathered. In 1924 a fusion ticket of Progressives and Democrats brought him into the Governor's chair where he served for two terms from 1925 to 1932. He reformed his State's tax system, reducing taxes on homes and farms, and championed the principle of public hydroelectric developments by the States. He appeared at Washington in connection with the Boulder Dam project to fight for the principle of State Rights in the waters of rivers.

But Mr. Dern is no defender now of State Rights when social progress under the Roosevelt New Deal seems to call for greater and greater Federal control. "I make no fetish of these things," the Secretary said. "I'm more pragmatic."

The Artist of the Cover

Albert Salzbrenner, whose portrait of Secretary of War George H. Dern appears on this week's cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST, was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, in 1865. He studied painting for five years at the Royal Academy in Dresden under Leon Pohle and Ludwig von Hoffman, followed by two years in Paris under Carolus Duran, one year in Munich and one year in Vienna under Heinrich von Angeli. For two years he studied the old masters in Rome, returning to Paris for his first exhibition in 1888. An invitation brought him to New York, 1889, but he returned to Paris after doing a few portraits. Homesick for New York he again sailed to America. He now lives in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

His paintings include portraits of the late Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, James J. Hill, railway builder, Judge Ben Lindsey and Mr. Dern's mother and father.

"Twenty minutes at Navojoa"

MEXICO

The train stops. "Twenty minutes at Navojoa." You leave the car. Indians crowd around you, holding up beautiful *sarapes*. You see one you want. "How much?" you ask. "Twenty pesos", he says. You offer fifteen. He shrugs his shoulders. You walk away. He calls you back. The *sarape* is yours. "*Gracias*", he says. "*Gracias*", you reply.

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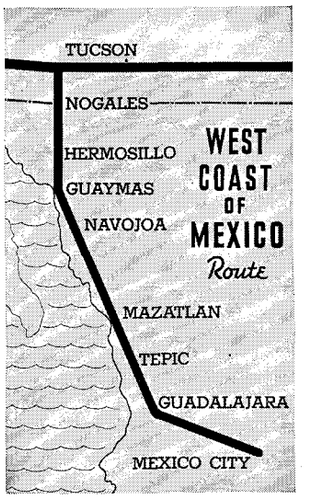

A TRUE STORY
By A MOTHER
whose druggist friend told her what to do for her family

"HERE are my two boys," writes Mrs. Edith C. Davidson, of 2712 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. "They have been raised in a way advised by a druggist friend of mine seven years ago. I think they are an example of what regular hours and clean systems can do for youngsters.

"This condition was not always true, however, or we would probably never have learned our tremendously valuable lesson. The older boy had trouble from birth with colds, lack of appetite, and extreme constipation. I certainly was terribly worried about him!

"Then one night a druggist friend told us about a mild corrective—Nujol. That was the start of a health campaign which has since included our whole family and many of our friends, and it certainly has done wonders for us. We just don't have doctor bills!

"We feel that the use of Nujol is a real economy. By carefully following directions we find that such things as colds and minor disorders which undermine health and cause endless little bills are practically eliminated. In their place we have robust health, cheerful faces, and hearty appetites. And that means a lot in a family, I can tell you!

"As long as we have a pantry shelf the Nujol bottle will be on it!"

Nothing we could add to Mrs. Davidson's story could make it any more convincing. After all, the value of any preparation is just what it really does for people.

Most people start using Nujol on the advice of their doctor or of some wise friend. Follow Mrs. Davidson's example. Use Nujol yourself—bring up your children on it to be regular as clockwork. See what it will do for your health and happiness.

Nujol now comes in two forms, plain, and Cream of Nujol which is flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it in any drug store.

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Look into the new

Imported British

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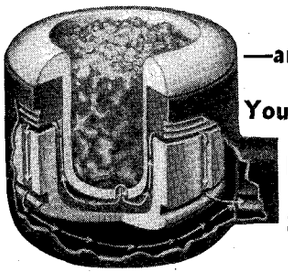
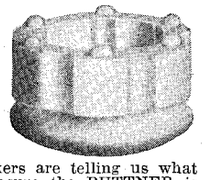


—and SEE for Yourself Why It Smokes So Dry,—

So COOL and SWEET!

SEE that hollow fluted filter of absorbent ceramic around the BUTTNER'S inner bowl? Follow the little arrows and see how the smoke travels: Out of the bowl's bottom. Up the filter's inside surface—over the edge—and down its outside surface to the stem, and your mouth.

Here's the Clever Little Filter That Cools and Dries the Smoke



The smoke is drawn across more than 7 square inches of this ceramic filter's absorbent, cooling surface. No wonder it arrives at your lips cool, dry and sweet. Nothing to irritate or harm tongue, throat or lungs can enter your mouth. Thousands of Pipe-Smokers are telling us what a sensation in pipe pleasure the BUTTNER is giving them. Cool, Dry and Sweet from the first puff; no breaking-in.

Cures the 7 Deadly Pipe Sins

NO "juice." NO bitter taste. NO burned tongue. NO soggy heel. NO stale smell in the house. NO breaking-in. NO wet smoke.

Try It at Our Risk

Simply pay the postman $2.50 (plus a few cents postage). Smoke the BUTTNER for a week steady. See how it stays cool, sweet, dry. If you are not delighted, more than satisfied, just say so and return the pipe; your money will be promptly refunded.

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Athletes and Big Feet

"Give me men who are big-footed men, and I will show you a bunch of men who can carry the mail in any sport." Such is said to be the slogan of Bert Munhall, athletic trainer at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh. Mr. Munhall's idea, according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which calls attention to his theory, is that "the boy with big pedal extremities has an advantage to start, not so much because of his big feet per se as because, normally, big feet are a direct outgrowth of having done a lot of walking, and a lot of walking implies that the walker has had a lot of exercise, with the strong and supple muscles that grow with exercise. They are an earmark of health and soundness and alertness."

Well, Lincoln and Washington had big feet, altho they were big men in every way. The St. Louis paper suggests that big feet are a sign of stamina, coordination and physical alertness. "Why should not the same symbol be of important testimony for the selection of doers in any of the arts or sciences?" Perhaps foot-measuring will be added to the intelligence tests one of these days.

Burro Wins in Popularity

The burro, once the great beast of burden in much of the mountainous West has had to yield to the automobile. But now, it seems, his price is up, what with the revival of prospecting for gold and silver in the mountains. "Sound and hard-bitten burros inured to cactus diet, and not particular whether they get a drink or not, may cost as much as twenty-five dollars," writes a New York *Times* correspondent from Tonopah, Nevada.

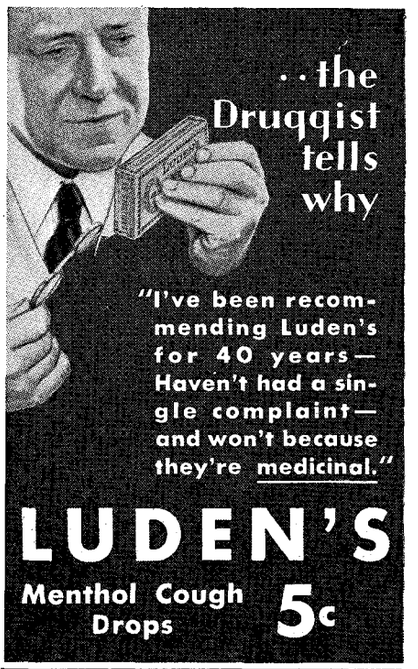
Apparently the thrifty prospector finds the burro's first cost less than that of even a second-hand flivver, while the "upkeep" is negligible.

Is Back-Seat Driving Legal?

After all the fun that has been poked at the "back-seat driver," he—or she—comes into his own by being legally recognized by a Denver judge. Judge Pickens, in fining a driver for a traffic violation, made the statement that "a passenger in a car is equally liable with the driver if he fails to call attention to approaching vehicles when it appears an accident is imminent." In this particular case the judge suggested that the passenger should pay the fine, but that individual failed to take the hint, and the driver's fine was suspended. If other judges take this viewpoint, back-seat driving may attain a legal as well as a family status.

WHAT we can't reconcile are Vice-President Garner's reputations for poker playing and early going-to-bed.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

BUT we should at least be thankful that the dollar's great decline in value came at a time when we have so few of them.—*Judge.*



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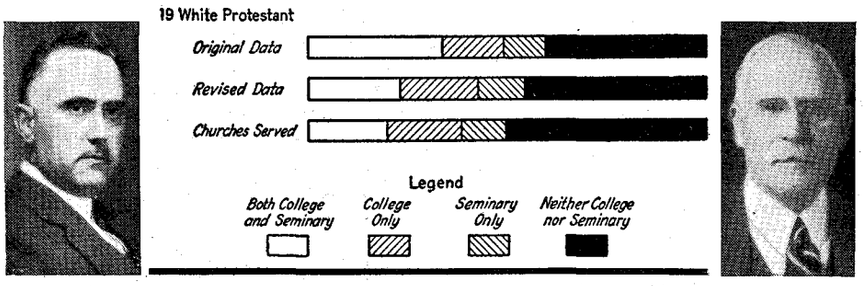
Finds 85,000 "Poverty-Stricken" Churches

Three-Year Survey Also Shows an Oversupply of Between 40,000 and 50,000 Protestant Pastors

Some of, if not the chief, causes of the apparent decline of Protestantism are cited in a striking report issued by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. It shows that there are 85,000 "poverty-stricken" churches throughout the country, that there is an oversupply of between 40,000 and 50,000 pastors, and, perhaps most serious of all, that the educational level of the Protestant ministry has been steadily declining.



About a third of the ministers of nineteen white Protestant denominations are graduates of both college and seminary, according to the original census data; but the more precise revised data indicate that the proportion is only a fifth. Less than a fifth of the churches of these denominations are served by graduates of both college and seminary, while about half are served by men who are not graduates of either college or seminary. These facts were brought out by a survey directed by Prof. Mark A. May (left) of Yale University, with Prof. William Adams Brown (right) of Union Theological Seminary, as theological consultant

Indeed, we read, "the most significant single fact in the entire study is the small proportion of white Protestant ministers who have a standard theological education," which means graduation from a college and a seminary of reputable standing. "Data taken from the United States Census of Religious Bodies and from other sources show that certainly not more than a third, and probably as few as a fourth, of the white Protestant ministers were, in 1926, graduates of both a college and a theological seminary." Two-fifths, and probably as many as a half, were not graduates of either a college or a seminary. And these pastors, of little or no formal theological training, were, in 1926, serving approximately 50 per cent. of the white Protestant churches and 25 to 30 per cent. of the white Protestant church members. The situation has not improved.

Educational Level Declines

The report, issued in four volumes, is based on a three-year survey of Protestant theological education in the United States and Canada, and is entitled "The Education of American Ministers." Prof. Mark A. May, head of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, directed the survey. Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary was theological consultant. The study was undertaken jointly by the Institute of Social and Religious Research and the Conference of Theological Seminaries.

"There is an excess of at least 85,000 feeble churches (in the United States) which are unable to support the full-time services of either a trained or untrained minister," according to the report. And "the probabilities are that less than a fourth of the Protestant churches are employing seminary graduates on full time; and less than one-sixth are employing graduates of both college and seminary on full time." Doctor May asserts that this lack of opportunity for trained men partly explains why "the general educational level of the Protestant ministry has been declining for the last 100 years."

The investigation indicates that a church must have about 350 members in order adequately to support a well-trained minister, whereas only 10 or 13 per cent. of Protestant white churches meet this standard.

"There are now in the pastorates of the leading white denominations as many trained ministers as there are pastorates that can support them," says the report. "Furthermore, the seminaries are each year sending into the pastorate enough trained men to fill the vacancies and take care of expansion in those parishes that can support trained men. If the seminaries should suddenly increase their output they would have great difficulty in placing their men in sustaining pastorates." The report emphasizes, too, that the average salary of all ministers in 1928 was "about equal to the wages of semi-skilled workers." Yet, "while it is notably true that most pastors are not seeking material rewards, every pastor has a right to expect a decent living. This is especially true of those who have invested twenty years of their lives in formal preparation, often at the expense of health and comfort in their struggle to get an education." Yet, even before the depression, the average annual salary of a minister was only $1,407.

To the question whether pastoral work can be done as effectively by untrained as by trained men, the study reports unequivocally that "when success is measured by conventional but concrete symptoms, pastors who have had a standard theological education are far more successful than pastors who have had little or no formal education."

Looking into the question why there is such a large number of uneducated minis-

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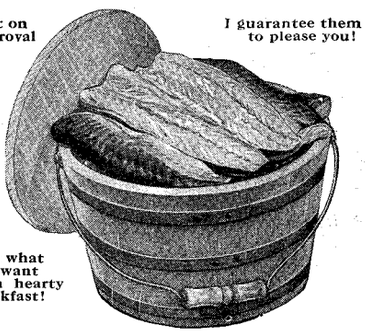

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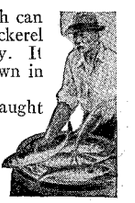

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Take one of my plump, meaty late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

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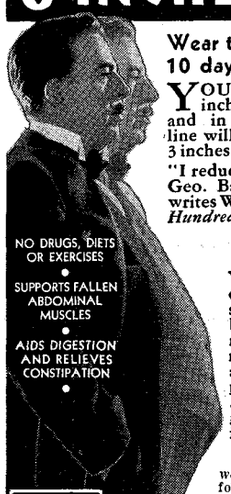

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ters, the investigators found that a large proportion of ministers are recruited from the educationally unfavored racial groups and social classes, that many come from rural birth and setting, and that the untrained man decides upon the ministry later in life than the trained man, after he has tried two or more secular vocations, and when it is too late to take a theological course. "The most conspicuous loophole through which untrained men get into denominations that have high educational standards is by first getting ordained in a denomination with low standards and then transferring to the denomination of higher standards."

Root of the Trouble

But the root of the trouble, the report finds, lies in denominational competition, which results in overchurching of some communities and the underchurching of others. "Many more pastorates could be formed which would have sufficient strength to support a trained ministry," says the report, "if there were more effort to combine groups of weak churches in a community into one or two strong non-denominational or interdenominational churches." Restlessness in the ministry, the lack of agreement as to what are the duties of a minister to-day, when so many of the functions of the church have been taken over by other social groups, and the consequent failure of the seminaries to arrive at any social basis for curricular construction also contribute to the perplexities of the situation.

Turning directly to the seminaries, the report finds that their libraries are woefully inadequate, that the majority of theological students are graduated with little knowledge of theological literature, and that standards of admission and graduation are chaotic. Doctor May urges that ministerial training in the future be a cooperative enterprise. "The need," he says, "for closer cooperation among seminaries, local churches and denominational boards is one of the basic conclusions of this entire study. All the facts point toward it. It appears that training for future ministers involves a cooperative and educational attack on the problems. Without such a solution, adequate recruiting, intelligent planning, control of the profession and adequately trained men are idle dreams."

However, rather than let his last notes be sounded in a minor key, Dr. May declares that "the Church is not dead yet; neither is the ministry a defunct profession, even tho it is at a low educational ebb." This condition, he thinks, may be only another kind of a depression which has struck the ministry and out of which a way will be found. But that way will involve a reconstruction of theological education and a redefinition of the functions of the minister.

To sum up, the report is a challenge to Protestantism, written by Protestants, to reduce a competition which burdens it with 137,000 weak churches and from 40,000 to 50,000 surplus ministers and to raise the educational level of the pastorate to conform with the needs of a pew which is not the less religious because it demands more from the pulpit.

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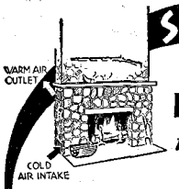

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"Social Credit" as a Cure for Economic Ills

Maj. C. H. Douglas, English Engineer, Acquiring World-Wide Following By Proposing a "Bookkeeping Revolution"

An English engineer with a flair for economics, Maj. C. H. Douglas, is acquiring a world-wide following by proposing a "bookkeeping revolution." His ardent followers hail him as a new economic prophet, and his doctrines have gained gradual but increasing attention in England, Australia and the United States, under the name "Social Credit Proposals."

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Maj. C. H. Douglas

In England the movement is represented by the Green Shirts, a small but well-disciplined body of followers that participated in the recent hunger-march on London.

Only within the last two years has the name of Major Douglas become known to magazine and book readers in this country. Casual observers have remarked that the Social Credit movement has certain likenesses to the popular mass-appeal of Henry George's Single Tax credo which was prevalent before the turn of the century. It is distinguished from most such movements by its "Right wing" tendencies; it advocates a peaceful, orderly monetary reform in order to preserve the present capitalistic order. This has led *The Economic Review* to remark:

"Incidentally, the Douglas school is the only movement of the Right known to us offering a program of economic action of enough appeal apparently to attract crusading followers who have the fire of faith and the zeal to convert—often (among those we have met) without really being well versed in just what it is that Douglas is advocating."

Growth of Movement

The fountainhead of the movement is in England where Major Douglas began lecturing and writing on Social Credit during the World War. Among the 10,000 or so members there is the Marquis of Tavistock and others prominent in social life. The official organ is *The New English Weekly*, whose penetrating editorials are penned by A. R. Orage, an editor with a devastatingly effective vocabulary.

In Australia there are one thousand Social Credit societies and 100,000 supporters. In New Zealand, sixteen members have been elected to Parliament and are led by a Captain Rushworth who, in the heat of one stirring address, said: "Given the chance to apply Social Credit to New Zealand, I will guarantee to establish prosperity within three months, with a shooting party as the penalty for failure. I stake my life on the remedy." In Ireland and in Canada the Douglasites have gathered up followers but the movement has grown slowly.

Major Douglas resembles closely a British squire, "stocky, ruddy of complexion, well groomed," and of Tory temperament. According to Gorham Munson, New York writer and critic, in *Current History*, "there is not a trace of the fanatic about him." He enjoys fishing and yachting; his title was acquired as assistant director of the Royal Aircraft Works during the World War. He is a cousin of Lord Weir, and began his engineering career in India. He is now fifty-seven years old, and lives off the royalties of inventions made years ago.

"Adam Smith was the first great political economist," Mr. Munson comments. "Since his day there have been only two others, Karl Marx and Major Douglas. All the rest have been and are 'economists' without political sense or vision. Adam Smith for capitalism; Karl Marx for communism; Major Douglas for economic democracy." Few have gone so far as Mr. Munson in deifying the major, but most economists have given serious study to the major's proposals. The principal obstacle to spreading the movement in this country has been the complexity of the theories.

The reason for the term "bookkeeping revolution" comes from Major Douglas's proposal to institute his schemes painlessly without disturbing private ownership of business or nationalizing industry. He asserts that under our present economic system the population of the world can not purchase the goods already in existence because of an acute lack of purchasing-power—the now obvious thesis of starvation in the midst of plenty. Socialization of the means of production, he believes, is not a solution. "The key to the present distresses is in the word 'debt,' with its converse 'credit,' and we say that under modern conditions the present financial system automatically creates debts in excess of the power of the public to liquidate them by its outstanding credits."

To remedy this, Douglas proposes to inaugurate "the age of economic democracy" by issuing money, devoted partly to enabling a larger reduction of prices to be made while ensuring a proper return to the producer of goods, and partly to furnishing an increasing dividend to every citizen. This "national dividend" feature is the popular appeal propagandized by the Douglas adherents. At the heart of the theories is the famous "A plus B Theorem" which has been heatedly debated by experts and assailed by many, including John Chamberlain, of the New York *Times*.

In the United States, the organizations are few in number and have attracted members chiefly from the professional classes (especially writers and artists). In New York the leaders are Mr. Munson, Herbert Bruce Brougham, a former engineer, and W. A. Nyland, whose organization is known as the New Economics Group. Washington dispatches recently hinted that Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma is interested in the proposals.

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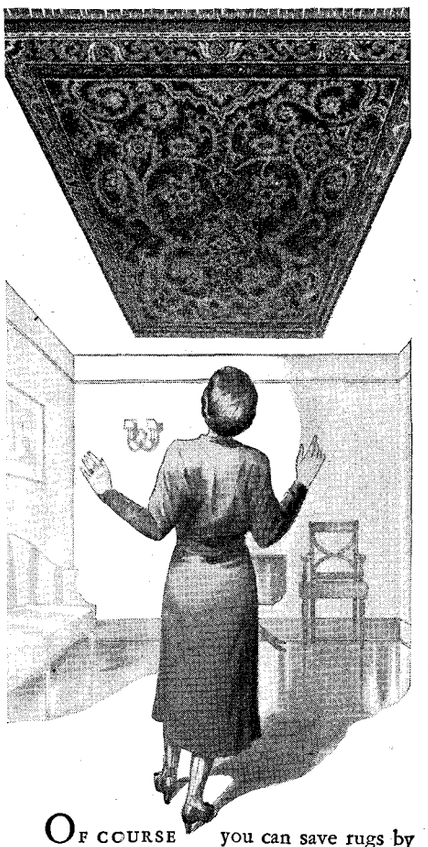

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The Week in Business Summarized

With Employment 20 Per Cent., and Payrolls 32 Per Cent. Above a Year Ago, the White House Has Been at Pains to Avoid Disturbing Industry's New-Found Courage

By Endicott G. Rich

STORM clouds have risen over the business horizon which, only a week ago, appeared so clear that expert observers hailed as already at hand that "upward, long-time cycle (of prosperity) of the same sort that has followed all previous depressions."

They have formed out of such government projects as President Roosevelt's request for dominating power over the tariff, revision of the National Recovery Administration which is now going on, the organization of the Export-Import Bank with the potentialities this carries of foreign trade control, the proposed termination of the Civil Works Administration and substitution for it of a three-way rehabilitation plan, the national regimentation proposals of Secretary Wallace and, of course, the Fletcher-Rayburn measure for stock exchange control.

White House Energy

The same breeze that swept these thunder-heads into the business sky may dissipate them before they become a real storm center. The moving force has come from the White House and is still under its direction. President Roosevelt has been at pains, of late, not to alarm the new-found courage which business has exhibited since the adoption of sliding-scale stabilization of the dollar, and it is felt that he may be depended upon to clear the sky if nervousness becomes too general.

This is the consensus among financial and economic authorities, altho the belief is not unanimous, and storm-warning signals have been raised in several quarters. This timidity does not result from any general objection to all of the projects advanced by the Administration. On the contrary many are thoroughly in accord with some of the President's ideas. But business has definitely lost some of the confidence which had marked its recent course and largely for the reason that the new features of the Administration program threaten to disrupt conditions to which business, tho it did not approve of them all, had, at least, become accustomed.

Even such restrained criticism as that of John W. Davis, himself presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1924, does not do business any immediate good in its present state of "nerves." Whether or not it be justified in the premises many observers regard it as a shock to business confidence.

Roger W. Babson currently expressed a similar thought but in terms that carried more conviction of ultimate success. Said he:

"Don't be fooled into believing that you can enjoy a Democratic prosperity in 1934 because of Franklin Roosevelt, any more than you enjoyed a Republican prosperity in the gay twenties because of Calvin Coolidge."

Expressing keen admiration for the President's courage, energy and desire to help the situation, Mr. Babson asserted that the records of the past showed definitely that Presidents do not make conditions; conditions make Presidents and it is "we citizens (who) make good or bad conditions."

Improved Conditions

"However, things are coming along all right," Mr. Babson declared, with employment 20 per cent. above a year ago, payrolls up 32 per cent. and railroad net operating income 50 per cent. in advance of a year ago. "Seeds of prosperity have been planted. The RFC and the AAA and the rest of the alphabet are giving these seeds plenty of water. What they need is the sunshine of lower taxes, fewer labor troubles, more credit, and some kind words from Washington. Business men and investors must again be encouraged to build, to start new enterprises and take risks."

At this writing the prospect of "some kind words from Washington" is brighter than at any recent period, with the likelihood that they will concern two of the Government's projects which are most unsettling to the business world at the moment.

The first of these is the Government's attempt to exercise control over the stock exchanges. The second is the evident failure of the open-price policies included in many industrial codes to function to the satisfaction of the retailer and the consumer.

Washington has already let it be known that the Administration is not ready to support the Fletcher-Rayburn measure in all its provisions and amendments will undoubtedly be made to the bill. The future of price provisions in industrial codes is not so clear at the moment.

Manufacturers, as a class, have generally been regarded as favoring open-price filing against the opposition of the storekeeper and the customer but C. Bertram Plante, president of the Bond Electric Corporation, and chairman of the Dry Battery and Flashlight Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, has petitioned the President, Administrator Johnson, and even the individual members of Congress "to remedy the evils created by the open-price-filing plan" before they further jeopardize the success of all codes containing the provision.

No Benefit to Consumer

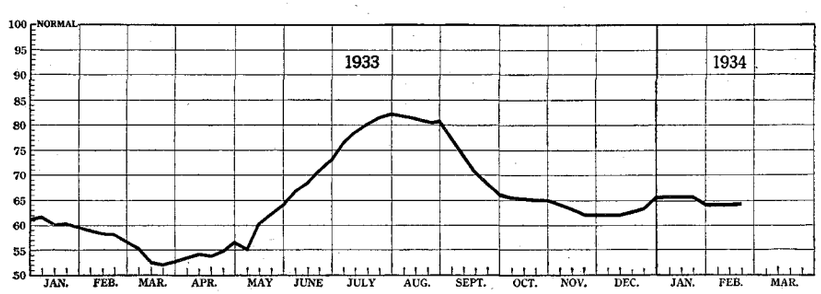
Mr. Plante complained that open-price filing was working out to the detriment of the legitimate manufacturer by throwing his minimum prices open to everyone and inviting a form of unethical and quality-sacrificing form of competition which might profit the in-between-agent but carried no compensating benefit to the consumer.

The question has been one of the important considerations before the code meetings in Washington this week and it is the general opinion that much of the future success of the NRA will depend upon its wise solution.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business turned up for the third week in February, registering a gain of a little more than 1 per cent. over its previous level and arriving at a point 64.6 per cent. of normal.

A warning is justified that the curve may sag in the next two weeks without necessarily indicating any lessening of business enthusiasm or effort. The heavy storms and sub-zero temperatures which prevailed in many sections of the country in the last fortnight interfered seriously with the movement of goods.

A forced curtailment of activity may, therefore, be shown despite unbroken business morale.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the third week in February, 1934.

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February's Flood of Gold Imports

$371,347,100 Worth Brought In, Breaking Records, and Adding to the Existing Maldistribution of the World's Supply

February—which broke so many weather records — also established its place in United States history as a month of record-breaking gold imports. Official records showed $371,347,100 of gold brought in.

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The Tidal Wave

—By Morris

Most of it came from France, directly or via London. On one day a record importation of $100,000,000 reached New York, with the *Europa* carrying $55,000,000 in gold, a record shipment. The gold poured in so fast that the Assay Office on the New York waterfront could not handle it. It came, of course, because our Government since January 31 was paying $35 an ounce for gold that would bring only $34.10 in London as the month opened. Gradually the London price moved up toward the Treasury price until the spread was so small that there was only a negligible profit in purchases for shipment to New York. And the British entered the market, buying gold with their Equalization Fund to keep down the pound's exchange value.

Thus the gold piles up in our Treasury, adding to the existing maldistribution of the world's gold supply and pushing France nearer the abandonment of the gold standard. This, in addition to the billions on hand, would seem to give us enough gold to finance recovery if it could only be put to work.

Steel Outlook Best in Three Years

Steel seems destined to write a new chapter in our commercial history, asserts such an unemotional observer of the scene as Dun and Bradstreet. "Working together on common problems under a code which has been helpful, the unrestricted competition of the leading interests is lacking, and decisive gains are being recorded for both companies and workers."

Last week the American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the industry was operating at the highest percentage of capacity since last August, 45.7 per cent. as compared with the August rate of 49.42.

It seems reasonably certain to Dun and Bradstreet that March steel production will pass the high points of last summer, first because of rail purchases, and later from structural demands and from the new customers that have been developed for steel products, particularly through the introduction of items made of stainless steel.

From the standpoint of earnings nearly all the companies are said to have closed 1933 better off than they were at the end of 1932. Some showed small net profits for the fourth quarter of 1933, these being the first such entries since the second quarter of 1931. "Profits for 1934 give promise of doubling those of last year," because of the fact that increased efficiency will enable the industry to make money at the present level of production.

Better steel business in January and February was due largely to the automobile, and "current new business has been coming chiefly from regular commercial channels, including farm implement companies, automobile manufacturers, road machinery builders, and miscellaneous sources."

While January and February activity was largely based on demand for lighter types of steel products, the New York *Journal of Commerce* finds the demand for heavy production picking up, calling particular attention to railroads' purchasing of steel cars and their immediate need of steel rails in quantity.

Brazilian Debt Pact

Brazil leads among the nations readjusting their debts with the aid of the newly-organized American Council for the Protection of Foreign Bondholders. True, German private obligations have been put through a settlement process recently, but these are in a special category. The Brazilian arrangement — which becomes effective in April—gives hope that the other South American State and municipal debts can be adjusted satisfactorily.

The Brazilian Government, States, and municipalities owe about $1,000,000,000 in principal alone. Of this, $380,000,000 was marketed in this country, of which $180,000,000 has been in default for two years.

The great trouble has been that Brazil is unable to buy enough foreign exchange to pay her debt service in full. The pact signed at Rio de Janeiro reduces Brazil's payments over the four-year period it covers by £57,000,000. At the end of the period it is expected that Brazil can resume normal debt service. The negotiators arranged the various Brazilian obligations into eight groups, in which interest and sinking-fund payments ranged from 100 per cent. in the first group down to nothing in the case of the eighth group.

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The New Roosevelt Relief Program

Three-Fold Plan, Replacing the CWA, Deals With Rural Group, "Stranded Populations," and the Urban Unemployed

Acting well in advance, President Roosevelt has outlined a broad program of relief to take the place of the CWA which is expected to taper off in May. Protests against the discontinuance of the CWA made it imperative for the Administration to have something ready to provide emergency work up to the time when private industry can take the responsibility for unemployment off the hands of the Federal Government, and when local agencies will be able to cope with relief. There is both an emergency and a permanent angle to the new Roosevelt plan, as has been so often the case with this Administration's policies. As the President pointed out, the problem of unemployment must be faced on more than one front. Hence his three-fold program, dealing with these three groups:

"(1) Distressed families in rural areas.

"(2) Those composing 'stranded populations,' i. e., living in single-industry communities in which there is no hope of future reemployment, such as miners in worked-out fields.

"(3) The unemployed in large cities."

The money will come, the President suggested, from the $950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress.

Self-Support the Aim

Taking the first of the three groups mentioned, the President emphasized the expenditure of relief funds so as to enable these rural families to achieve self-support. The idea is to keep them on the soil, but where possible to give them part-time industrial employment.

Washington correspondents understand that the $400,000,000 public-road program has not been completely successful as a rural relief reservoir.

How many families are included in the "stranded populations" of the second group? As yet there is no way to answer this question. At least so President Roosevelt indicated in his White House statement, but he told newspaper men that Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has estimated the number of families at 300,000, while Labor Department officials had put the total as high as 500,000 families. To solve the problem of these families involves, in the President's opinion, their "physical transplanting, in a large majority of cases, since the areas in which they are concentrated offer neither future employment at wages nor opportunities for self-support through agriculture." In this connection the Government plans to consider the further possibilities of the "subsistence homestead" experiment which has already been launched.

When it comes to the urban unemployed, the President definitely stated that they would be given not direct relief but opportunity to work. The Government would plan "work programs which would not normally be undertaken by public bodies, but which are at the same time outside of the field of private industry." To many observers this would simply be the CWA under another name. The President's idea here, by the way, would be not to give any individual work for more than six months. It is hoped that a beginning may be made in May and that the whole program can be perfected by next fall.

A Great Experiment

That the President is facing the great complexities of the situation "in an eminently practical way," is the conclusion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But the Washington *Post* says cautiously: "The taxpaying public can only hope that these undertakings will be more carefully planned and executed than the CWA has been."

In Boston *The Herald* is even more skeptical:

"Here is a sociological experiment on a colossal scale such as the world has hardly ever known before. The difficulties, social, religious, agricultural, and industrial are of such a kind and extent that measurable success, except at a prohibitive price, seems unattainable. It is doubtful if a body of executives competent to direct it can be found anywhere in the world. The supervision of the activities will be so difficult that we may as well expect waste in huge amounts."

But while "we may not see the end of the depression at once," the Troy *Record* insists that "so long as the authorities at Washington are working manfully on praiseworthy plans, even the pessimists must remain silent."

Coins Need Art, Durability

If the Government is going in for coining more silver it might well give us some better silver coins, contends *The American Banker;* "there is nothing artistic about a current half-dollar or quarter or dime, which after a little wear could not look much worse if the date and decorations had been cut in cheese." The old 1910 quarter or half-dollar is still standing up well, while "literally millions of the new style quarters and half-dollars are circulating, with their dates entirely or almost entirely obliterated." Then comes a bit of constructive criticism, the Treasury authorities being advised that in making a better silver coin two specifications are necessary:

"The coin should have a rim which is wide enough to take the bulk of the wear and high enough to make sure that the coin stacks almost automatically. The other is to see that the design on the coin is as handsome in worn silhouette profile as it is in bas relief fresh from the minting presses. Incidentally, the date and the denomination ought to be stamped deep enough so that they are the last items worn from the surface of a coin, even tho it be worn smooth."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Wanted: A Moving-Picture Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Thank you very much for taking the poll of radio broadcasts. The broadcasts have already improved.

Won't you please take a poll of the moving-pictures? They have already deteriorated to such a low level that nobody but hoodlums cares to see them.

C. B. HUMPHREY.
Colonel, U. S. A.-R.

East Patchogue, N. Y.

Comic Characters and Children

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What! No Mickey Mouse? Suppose not, and suppose not only Mickey Mouse but all other characters in funny papers were suddenly forgotten. What would be the influence of their loss on the juvenile set of society? If there were no Popeye would children eat as much spinach? If there were no Orphan Annie would as much milk be drunk? If there were no Hairbreadth Harry would the Prohibition Amendment have been repealed more quickly? Or on the other hand would the use of faulty English such as ain't, whoopee, s'matter, sez you, it's me, etc., be less frequent?

These questions grew out of an argument over whether or not the comic section, which at present comprises about one-twentieth of the space in a modern newspaper, is a benefit to mankind.

From my observations of children—and I have the privilege of seeing them frequently—it is necessary for me to conclude that except for their school work, which is often forced upon them, the funny paper is the most frequently read literature in which children indulge.

Now, allow me to present my view concerning the question whether or not this funny matter is an asset or hindrance to the child population which reads it.

After a careful study of the problem subjectively I have come to the conclusion that child life is enhanced by these so-called comic strips. Weighing the benefits derived from them, a few of which are civic virtues, a more healthful diet, and clean enjoyment, over the non-benefits under which we may include faulty English, is like comparing the virtues and vices of George Washington. In other words, the virtues which Washington possessed were a billionth fold greater than his vices, and the same is true with funny papers.

Let me try to analyze a few of the most common comics for virtues which the authors are trying to instil in the minds and hearts of their readers.

Altruism, bravery, and honesty would characterize Mickey Mouse in his everyday serial. Loyalty, and willingness-to-cooperate would characterize Scorchy Smith in his aerial adventures. Joe Palooka is paramount in exemplifying such traits as humbleness, sympathy, and kindness; while Popeye covers more virtues than are explained in a college text book on citizenship without mentioning the great market he created for the wonderful body building material, spinach. Likewise with an analysis of every funny, with but few exceptions, we have at least one or more virtues wrapped up in a bit of humor which adds jollity and zest to child life.

Yes sir, give me the virtuous individual who fails to use a few English words correctly before the non-virtuous citizen.

What! No Mickey Mouse?

ARTHUR JENKINS.

Pottsville, Pa.

Fighting the Workers' Age Limit

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—I notice quite a bit of discussion regarding workers' age limit.

Permit me to say I believe men over forty or fifty years of age could work out their own salvation by creating cooperative organizations, patronizing only their own shops, or concerns, or those who will employ men regardless of age, if they are able and willing. E. DIEBOLD.

Newark, N. J.

Hunting and Game Restoration

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your cover of January 27, entitled "The Road to More Game Birds," contains an element of unconscious humor, or shall I say tragedy? By any reasonabl calculation the road to more game birds is exactly opposite from the one represented. Three dogs and a double-barrel shot gun are the road to *less* game birds by any arithmetic or natural history I know. The average sportsman wants the State to restore game, but also wishes to be left unhindered in his own hunting prerogatives. But it must be emphatically stressed that no program of game restoration can be successful unless hunting is rigidly restricted when and where it becomes necessary.

JUSTUS F. MUELLER.
New York State College of Forestry.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Diogenes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Please do not retire "Diogenes" as requested in the February 17 issue.

Maybe George Clinton, Sr., knows who took "Diogenes's" lantern.

I'll bet he gave it to the President; he's finding them anyhow. CHAS. HAYWARD.

West Orange, N. J.

"Tropics in Brief"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Many of your items under heading "*Topics in Brief*" are so "hot," they might well be captioned "Tropics in Brief."

Yuma, Ariz. F. J. MARTIN.

What a Tired Business Man Uncle's Goin' to Be
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

"Filthy Literature"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have read with great pleasure and much encouragement "A Father's Attack on 'Filthy Literature,'" published in February 17 LITERARY DIGEST, and I would like to voice my appreciation of the stand Martin V. Garvin has taken in the matter of unclean books. Mr. Garvin asks: "Do I stand alone in this matter that should be of interest to all parents?" Mr. Garvin does not stand alone if the opinion of one woman counts; for I am with him heart and soul in his protest against the distribution of impure and suggestive literature. I feel certain that many other parents feel as I do on this subject. MRS. THOMAS SNOW.

Juddhaven, Ont.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In response to Mr. Garvin's letter appearing in the February 17 issue of THE DIGEST, I wish to say that he does not stand alone in the matter that he referred to. In his letter he described a class of reading material that only his daughter had indulged in—but what would Mr. Garvin say if he knew that there are a great many others who read the same class of "garbage can" novels? I am seventeen years old, a post-graduate in a small high school. My every-day contact with other boys and girls of my own age has revealed a great deal to me.

There is only one way to remedy the situation and that one solution is the correct training given by each and every parent.

J. FRANCIS JAMES DILAURA.

Albion, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Martin V. Garvin writes that he has found among the books of his seventeen-year-old daughter those that reveal sex in a very disgusting—to him—form and then criticizes the corner drug stores where such books can be rented and wonders if there is no law against such circulations.

Why should there be? The young have to be taught, and if parents are so "buttoned up" that they do not realize that sex—its mysteries and *beautiful* wonders—ought to be explained to their children, then let them leave it to the books to be rented at the corner drug store.

STELLA CALDWELL HENDRICK.

Bay City, Mich.

"Our Philippine Problem"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A statement in the article "Our Philippine Problem and Japan," by Upton Close in your issue of January 27 is incorrect. The statement in question is: "The Roman Catholic Church, itself the largest landowner, is the checkmate upon the politicians, showing more consideration—at least so one is told—for its peons (sic!) than the individual barons."

This statement is incorrect: (1) The Catholic Church is *not* the largest landowner. She may be the largest individual holder of church property, but to state that she holds the majority of the 115,000 square miles of territory in the Philippines, with its nearly eight millions of population, is obviously wrong. (2) The Catholic Church has no peons either in the Philippines or elsewhere. By peons, of course, one understands persons who are kept in virtual servitude. JAMES A. VARNI.

Garrison, N. Y.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Attention, Professor Einstein.—TEACHER TO PUPIL—"Spell 'Straight.'"

PUPIL—"S-T-R-A-I-G-H-T."

TEACHER—"Correct; what does it mean?"

PUPIL—"Without ginger ale."—*Skipper.*

Art Note.—VISITOR (to butler who is showing him through the picture gallery)—"That's a fine portrait! Is it an old master?"

BUTLER—"No, that's the old missus."—*Washington Labor.*

Robs Peter to Pay Paul?—"You say he is a man of parts?"

"He certainly is. Half the time he plays the part of a philanthropist, and the other half of the time a public robber.—*Phil H. Armstrong in the Florida Times-Union.*

Worth Dying For.—Vice Admiral Kerr (addressing the middies of the *St. Vincent*)—"If you are fortunate enough to die while on active service, it provides you with a beautiful funeral, headed by a wonderful band."—*Chicago News.*

Echo of an Old-Fashioned Winter.—WORCESTER, MASS.—"Blizzard vs. Snow" is the title of a lawsuit filed here. Mrs. Florence Blizzard seeks $5,000 damages from Elmer Snow for injuries suffered in an automobile accident.—*United Press.*

Streamlined Tragedy.—"Why, what are you crying so for, sonny?" asked Dad of his four-year-old heir.

"I heard you say you were going to get a new baby and I suppose that means you'll trade me in on it," he sobbed.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"What annoys me is that I might have met you long ago if I hadn't been such a careful driver."

—Treyer Evans in *The Humorist* (London)

Like a Cricket in a Cabbage.—"When a man is asleep he's a mere vegetable," says a scientific writer. He is, however, not edible—only audible.—*Boston Transcript.*

Smiles and Tears for the First Robin.—The optimist is now counting the days to spring; the pessimist counting the days to income tax payment.—*Albany News.*

Big Boss, Ltd.—The man who brags, "I run things in my house," usually refers to the lawn mower, washing machine, vacuum sweeper, baby carriage and the errands.—*Rolling Fork Echo.*

Public Enemy No. 1.—Possibly that shelling of apartment houses in Europe was originally directed at some tenant who went to bed and left the radio on all night.—*H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.*

Dog Biscuit Also de Trop.—The owner of the fruit stall was trying hard to make a sale. "We have some very nice alligator pears this morning," he remarked to a customer.

"How silly," laughed the very young housewife. "Why, we don't even keep a goldfish, mister."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Needs Rehearsal.—They appear to have engaged a new man to do the coughing into the microphone at the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Sunday afternoon concerts. We preferred the veteran of last year. The new man doesn't take direction so well, frequently coming in half a step behind Mr. Toscanini's beat.—*Kansas City Star.*

Mother Goose's Income Tax.—

Mistress Mary, fussed and scary,
How does your work sheet grow?
With the little you've made,
Why be so afraid?—
You're perfectly honest you know.

John, John, the piper's son,
Is "head of a family"—that's no fun:
His is the humblest, meekest of stations,
Supporting the wife and her relations.

Simple Simon met a sly man
Who hadn't been honest in years;
Said Simple Simon to the sly man:
"They'll get you some day by the ears!"

—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

As in "Ygrindstone."—Before marriage a man yearns for a woman. After marriage the "Y" is silent.—*Battalion.*

Might Use a Strainer.—"You're a low-down, spineless jellyfish, and do you know what I'm going to do to you?"

"What?"

"I'm going to break every bone in your body."—*Green Gander.*

When Personality Counts.—Beerbohm Tree liked to make a dramatic entrance in his plays, and in one he had to enter by flinging open a pair of double doors and standing a moment on the threshold in an impressive attitude. On the opening night he had got thus far when a voice shouted from the gallery:

"Next station Marble Arch!"—*New Yorker.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Busy Barnyard.—On the average, nearly 900 telephone conversations take place in the United States every second.—*Telephone almanac, 1934.*

Who Wouldn't Gasp?—The jury's ewes swung from the witness to rest upon the defendant. She apparently was gasping for breath.—*Chicago paper.*

En't Netcher Grend!—Until the time of Rousseau and the Romantic movement, men saw no beauty in high mountains and i was hese, in comparaive recent times, who taught the world the glory of the Elps.—*Shreveport paper.*

Tommy Loughran Please Translate.—When a prolonged interrogation succeeded only in deepening the mystery concerning Carnera's assets and liabilities, the boxer exclaimed with a sheepish smile:

.nag i! Sgrin8HTH AR TH ARTE—*New York paper.*

Crude Reception.—Trouble Started When Dead Man Went To Sixth Avenue Home And Was Ordered To Leave.—*Aliquippa (Pa.) paper.*

Complicated Cripple.—Charles R—— suffered several broken and bruised legs last night when a sled on which he was riding, struck a tree.—*Troy paper.*

Pass the Beanshooter.—"Pellets e Melisande" is one of the things that should be seen by those who love fine plays done with good taste.—*San Francisco paper.*

Happy Homecoming.—Rev. Horace G—— returned from his Twin Cities yesterday and will take up his cuties at the church.—*Newport (N. D.) paper.*

Evidence of Moral Reform.—

CRIPPLED SHIPS
RESCUED BY THUGS

—*Seattle paper.*

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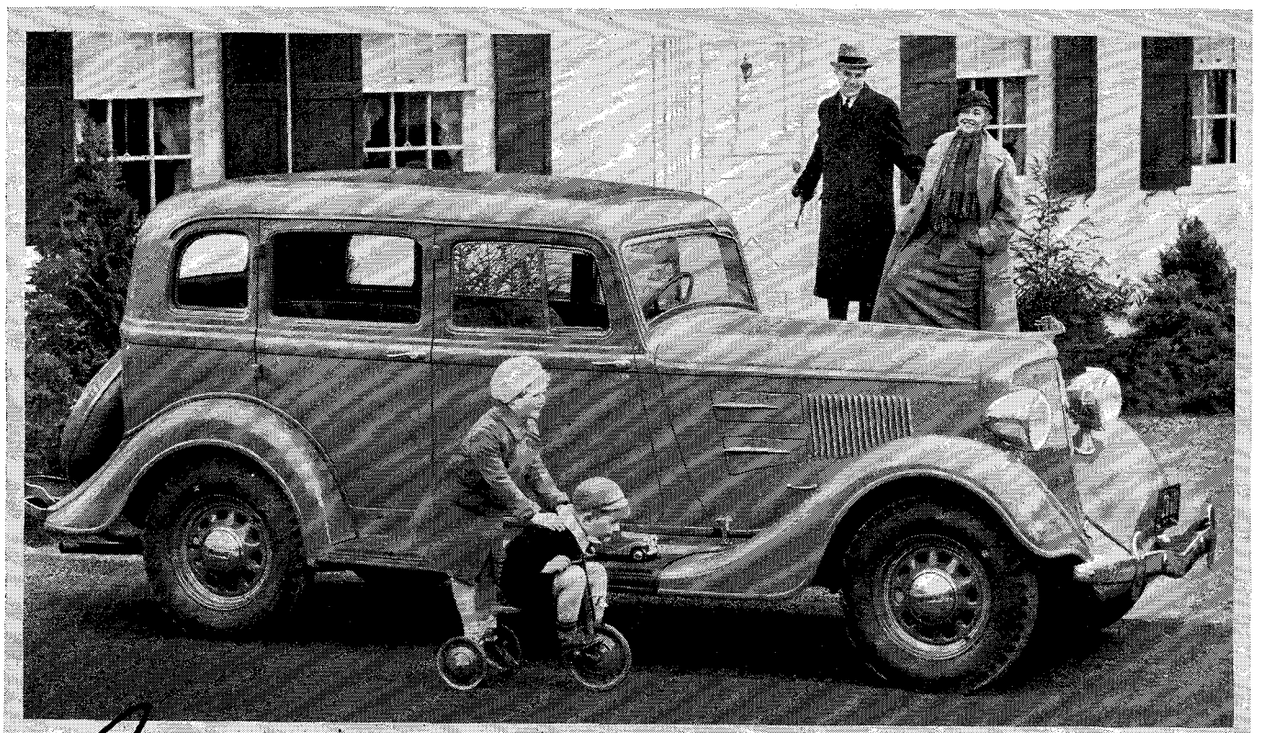

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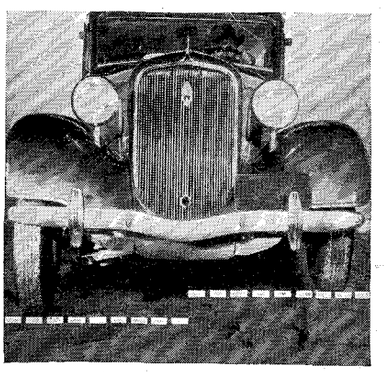

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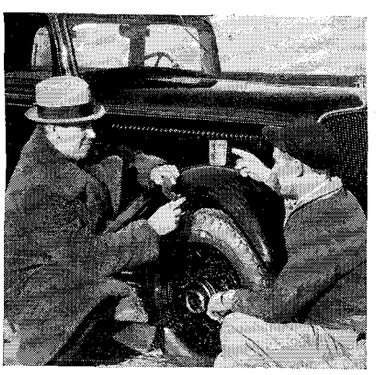

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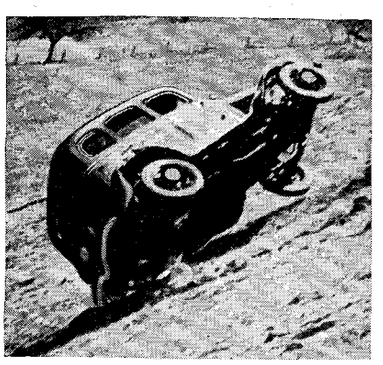

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